

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## THE MARKETING OF MEAT SUPPLIES

### Conference of Livestock, Packing and Other Interests

A conference was held at Chicago this week under the auspices of the federal Department of Agriculture to consider the question of the marketing of livestock. The conference was participated in by representatives of livestock, packing and retail meat interests, railroads, livestock commission men and others.

The outcome was not particularly definite. Ideas concerning the situation were varied. Many diverse and diverging interests were represented, each chiefly concerned with its own troubles. The result was a general airing of opinions and grievances and an outlining of all sorts of proposed remedies for various alleged evils.

Livestock interests, which induced the calling of the conference, complained that they were not getting high enough prices for their product, and put the chief blame on the meat packing interests, which they accused of controlling the markets. They wanted a more even distribution of livestock receipts at markets, more publicity as to meat supply figures, and a regulation and limiting of the powers and scope of meat packers as regards the buying of livestock. They also complained of railroad freight rates.

Livestock commission interests made their chief complaint the practice adopted by packers in some cases of buying livestock direct from the country, rather than through commission agents. As this practice caused the commission men to lose business, they naturally objected to it, and wanted some sort of law or regulation to compel packers to stop buying livestock direct, and to buy through them instead.

#### Blame for Market Glut Is Handed Back and Forth.

Both these interests complained that unsatisfactory railroad service was partly responsible for the market glut on two days of the week, whereas they would like to have a five-day market. On the other hand railroad representatives told of their efforts to give the best five-day service possible, and complained that country shippers seemed to have acquired the habit of shipping on two days so strongly that it was impossible to get them to change it.

Part of the blame for this two-day glut was put on commission agents, whose constant telegrams and advices to shippers were said to be responsible for frequent market gluts. In other words, the overzealous com-

petition of commission men had something to do with it.

Retail butchers also took a hand. Their complaint was of a general nature, and they were in favor of a long list of reform measures, which included an export embargo, an import embargo, conservation, federal aid in livestock raising, stricter farm inspection, cold storage time limit, net weight regulation and other reform measures. They also thought that if a more even distribution of livestock marketing could be had it might give retail butchers full work instead of part time work through the week.

#### Meat Packers Ready to Co-operate.

Meat packing interests expressed their approval of the five-day market plan, and expressed their readiness to do everything possible to aid it. The suggestion was made that somebody in authority draw up a comprehensive plan for such a purpose, and the packers would be glad to assist in putting it into effect. Attention was drawn to the fact that the various branches of the livestock and meat industries were interdependent. They could not succeed without each other, and effective and intelligent co-operation was necessary.

The diverse character of complaints and suggestions offered at the conference caused the Chicago Live Stock World, the organ of the livestock interests, to make the following editorial comment:

"The 'sweet reasonableness' of some of the speakers at Mr. Brand's market conference is something touching. One man objected to buyers for the same packing concern competing to see which one should do the most efficient work for the concern. Why have buyers at all if they are not to develop and use efficiency? Another man says more competition is what is needed, and yet he wants packers to make and maintain steady prices for live stock. Anybody or any combination that could make and maintain steady prices, preventing ups on little runs and downs on big ones, would have to have more complete control of the situation than has ever yet been charged."

#### Details of the Conference.

The conference was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on Monday and Tuesday, November 15 and 16. It was presided over by Charles J. Brand, head of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Brand was placed in a difficult position, but he handled the

situation with both delicacy and firmness and displayed the utmost fairness, both in ruling and in comment, to all interests represented at the two days' conference.

About 150 representatives attended the conference, including livestock breeders, feeders, shippers, commission men, retailers, packers, railroad men, etc. In opening Mr. Brand explained that his department did not criticize the present marketing methods, but called the conference merely as an open forum for discussion.

Secretary T. W. Tomlinson, of the American National Livestock Association, opened the debate for the livestock interests. His chief point was an attack on alleged price control of the markets. He declared that the growth of the meat packing industry was an injury to the livestock industry. He summarized his whole argument in the following suggestions for remedies:

"1. A more even distribution of receipts on five days of the week. This would prevent delays at terminals and enable the business to be transacted at less expense.

"2. A weekly publication by the government of data as to the meat supply on hand.

"3. The establishment of public abattoirs in connection with public stock yards.

"4. Slaughterers to relinquish, so far as possible, their interest in and control of stock yards and other instrumentalities involved in the marketing of live stock.

"5. Commission houses not to serve as both seller and buyer of the same stock, and to sell direct to country purchasers.

"6. Federal and state supervision of the methods and practices at the central markets.

"7. A greater co-operation toward the end of securing unrestricted competition."

#### Livestock and Commission Men's Views.

A. E. deRicqles of Colorado also spoke for the stockmen. He had a grievance against the packers because their buyers delayed operations each day until 11 o'clock. He said this was to avoid paying for "fills"; that is, to allow some of the water—which the livestock men pumped into the animals to increase weight—to dry out before the packers bought them. He thought this precautionary measure "a serious menace to the industry."

Various representatives of local livestock associations also spoke. All objected to the two-day market and wanted something done to make a five-day market, but they were not agreed on causes or effects. Some blamed the packers, others blamed commission men, and others thought the fault lay with the railroads.

Livestock commission interests were also strongly represented, and their chief complaint was against the elimination of their

participation to some extent by the action of packers in buying livestock direct from country shippers.

T. G. McCroskey, of Kansas City, spoke on the subject of direct country buying by packers. He maintained that it was one of the largest questions before the producers. He cited the fact that commission men stand earnestly and wholeheartedly in favor of the best interests of livestock producers. He deprecated the steady concentration of power in controlling the markets.

#### Packers Shouldn't Benefit Themselves.

He felt that country buying by packers was strictly and purely for their own advantage, and was one more powerful means rapidly tending to greater concentration. Packers have made valuable products out of things that were not worth much, but they had received their rewards. Every load of stock that is bought in the country lessens the demand at market points where the standard of values must be set. He thought in the long run the packers themselves would be better off with a more equitable attitude.

Mr. Grattan recognized the commission men as friends of the producer. But he thought the country buying just about balanced itself as to supply and demand.

Mr. Tod thought we were still in a free country and people should buy or sell where they thought they could do best.

#### Puts Blame on the Railroads.

John P. Bowles, of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, stated that the railroads were absolutely to blame for livestock market congestion for two days a week. Railroads had refused to make up special trains except for two days a week. This especially applied to all important branch lines.

He stated, however, that taking into consideration shrinks on Monday and Wednesday, the net results of prices to shippers on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday were decidedly better.

Railroad men replied that the harder they worked to haul stock on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, the more eager shippers seemed to be to get to market on the two congested days, Monday and Wednesday.

J. H. Neff, of Kansas City, a recognized livestock newspaper authority, said the chief cause of the Monday and Wednesday gluts was the indiscriminate telegrams and advices sent to shippers by commission agents. The old-established Eastern order demand was also blamed for some of this two-day congestion.

Secretary H. C. Wallace, of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association of Iowa, in his statement dealing with the problems before the livestock feeder and shipper, declared that the chief problem with the Iowa shipper was that of freight rates. "We must continually maintain a state of preparedness to fight contemplated freight rates," he declared. "The railroads are constantly seeking to add a burden to the livestock man in the way of higher freight rates. Our association has fought higher rates for years past and won in most instances, but hardly have we succeeded in winning one rate battle before another is in process of development by the carriers."

Statements by Mr. Wallace relative to the Chicago Live Stock Exchange were strongly criticised by President Jerrems of the latter

organization. Mr. Jerrems declared that instead of an increased number of commission men and members of the Exchange, as stated by Wallace, there had been a decrease, and that the membership of the Exchange had decreased 17 per cent. within the past ten years.

#### Defense of the Livestock Exchanges.

M. L. McClure, president of the National Live Stock Exchange, spoke for the various exchanges of the country. He said that none of the exchanges was capitalized and were formed for the purpose of regulating the handling of stock in markets.

"To weed out the crooked interests is one of our chief efforts," said Mr. McClure, "and under the rules and regulations of the exchanges millions of dollars of business is handled daily without the loss of a dollar to the producer. I challenge any other organization of the country to produce an equal record."

"Although in each market an exchange exists, the markets are open to any owner for the sale of stock without being a member of the exchange. The exchange stands as a buffer between the producer, the members and all other agencies."

"The livestock salesman is a technical expert of long experience in the grading and classification of stock and in his daily operations he must meet with the best buyers of the country."

"The National Exchange and the individual exchanges will gladly co-operate in arriving at a solution of the problems regulating the receipts of the first five days of the week. The exchange has obtained more legislation beneficial to the feeder and the shipper than has been obtained through any other agency."

#### What the Retail Butchers Want.

Former President John J. Russell of the United Master Butchers of America and Secretary John A. Kotal, of the same organization, spoke in behalf of the retail butchers. Mr. Russell thought a five-day distribution would give more even and steady employment to butchers and their helpers. Secretary Kotal of the United Master Butchers' Association offered on behalf of that body suggestions for legislation affecting the retailers' business. He favored the conservation and propagation of the nation's livestock; urged a federal appropriation of \$2,000,000 to encourage the raising and feeding of livestock; farm inspection of stock before marketing to afford condemnation of animals unfit for food prior to their being shipped.

He urged regulation of meat imports to protect the home grower, and also advocated a federal net weight law, which would protect the consumer from paying for meat package wrappers, which he declared cost \$300,000 in excess charges every year. He also urged a national cold storage "time limit" law, which, he declared, would prevent the squeezing out high prices in times of food scarcity and the sale of cold storage products, bought at low cost in times of supply plenty, at unwarranted advances over the purchase price. He advocated the repeal of the federal tax on colored oleomargarine and also urged a federal tax on trading stamps and premiums given by retailers as a stimulus to trade.

#### Packers Ready to Receive Suggestions.

Secretary George L. McCarthy of the Amer-

ican Meat Packers' Association spoke for the meat packing interests. He said he had not been able to gather exactly the gist of some of the arguments. But the packers were as anxious as anybody else for the success of the five-day market, and he urged that the Department of Agriculture consider some plan for that purpose and present something to the packers in which they could co-operate.

He called attention to the fact that if you should attempt to regulate or interrupt the flow of interstate commerce, you would at once come into conflict with the law. He suggested that Mr. Braud call a conference of all interests involved to study specifically this five-day market question, and thought the time of the federal foot-and-mouth conference, November 29 and 30, would be a good time for this.

#### PROTESTS LIVESTOCK RATE.

J. U. Wicker has entered a complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, in regard to the rate on live cattle from New Albany, Miss., to East St. Louis. This rate was \$80 per car from 1904 to February 27, 1915, when it was lowered to \$59 to meet competition from a rival line.

Even this reduction is claimed by the plaintiff to be too high, and he asks for a \$50 rate, inasmuch as the reduction from \$80 to \$59 was made to meet competition, and not voluntarily, within the meaning of the law.

Mr. Wicker's brief sets forth that even now the cattle rate gives net earnings per ton mile of 1.398, whereas lumber earns .809, and spokes .887. These three classes of goods are the greatest source of revenue to the line from that territory in Mississippi to East St. Louis.

#### QUESTION METHODS OF RAILROADS.

In connection with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a thorough investigation of the rates, regulations and practices of the carriers of packing-house products, fresh meats, livestock, etc., in the Western Classification Territory, it is interesting to learn that the Sioux City Livestock Exchange has requested the Commission to look into the vague practices and rate variations of certain lines in the transportation of livestock from Sioux City to points in North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois.

The lines referred to in the complaint are the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Pierre, Rapid City & Northwestern; Wyoming & Northwestern, and the Midland Continental.

#### OPPOSE RAISING MEAT RATE.

In regard to the proposal of the Eastern railroads to raise the rate on dressed beef from New York City to St. Louis and East St. Louis from 52.5 cents to 61.4 cents per 100 pounds, Swift & Company have filed a vigorous protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The brief contends that the arguments of the carriers, in the hearings before Attorney Examiner August G. Gutheim, at Chicago on October 5 failed to show that the present rate is unremunerative or unreasonably low, nor why the Westbound rate should be higher than the Eastbound rate.



## MARKET FOR COOKING FATS IN SOUTH AMERICA

### Chile and Peru as Field for Developing Export Trade in This Line

Development of our export business with South American countries has been a trade slogan for some time past, especially since the outbreak of the European war and the consequent opening up of much larger opportunities for doing business with those countries, which formerly traded largely with England, Germany and other European countries.

In the field of meat products South America has resources sufficient for itself in most regards, although the market for many finished products might be cultivated. The cottonseed products trade has turned to South America recently, and largely increased exports of cottonseed oil to that part of the world have followed.

The Federal Department of Commerce is endeavoring to stimulate export trade interest everywhere, and to furnish all possible information. Recently the subject of a market for cooking fats in South America has been taken up, and an interesting series of reports made available to the trade.

The first two articles, dealing with Argentina and Brazil, appeared in recent issues of The National Provisioner. The third, relating to Chile, Peru and Ecuador, is given here. Vice Consul Easterling writes from Valparaiso:

#### Chile.

American products in Chile command a good portion of the trade in oils and fats for cooking purposes. This is especially true of the goods sold to the retail trade—lard, "grasa," a compound of beef and other fats, and cottonseed oil.

There is no way of accurately determining the portion of business enjoyed by each of these items, and dealers were unwilling to give estimates. The sales to the retail grocers, however, are about evenly divided among these three items, lard leading in sales among consumers in moderate circumstances and grasa commanding the greater portion of the trade among the poorer classes.

The native lard compares well with the imported product, being a more nearly pure pork fat. Imported lard is usually a compound of cottonseed oil and beef or other fats.

The cottonseed oil seems to command a smaller portion of the trade than other goods, but a great amount of this product is sold as olive oil, and in statistics of imports it is combined with other edible oils.

Probably 85 per cent. of the fat used in the bakery and manufacturing trades is lard, a good grade of grasa forming the remainder. The same statement regarding the relative merits of the imported and native products in the retail market holds in this portion of the trade.

#### Chilean Imports of Cooking Fats.

The following table gives the imports of lard, grasa, and edible oils for 1911, 1912, and 1913, but can not be taken as indicative of the amount of each product consumed, because it is impossible to determine the amount of lard and grasa produced in this country and the proportion of oils used for cooking purposes.

	1911. Pounds.	1912. Pounds.	1913. Pounds.
Lard:			
Peru .....	3,410	23,480	1,267
United Kingdom .....	18,926	47,706	93,267
United States .....	2,546,183	2,610,049	3,407,487
Uruguay .....	13,860		
Other countries .....	109,059	7,617	6,732
Total .....	2,689,438	2,690,912	3,508,723
Grasa:			
Argentina .....	160,892	99,000	138,688
United Kingdom .....	207,592	228,360	27,896
United States .....		132	104,852
Uruguay .....	1,291,576	1,268,432	815,760
Other countries .....	528	1,716	176
Total .....	1,600,588	1,597,640	1,087,372
Edible oils:			
France .....	196,273	362,562	350,592
Germany .....	980,522	976,593	154,983
United Kingdom .....	98,337	169,010	93,025
United States .....	5,049,398	3,377,963	3,276,816
Other countries .....	2,578,203	2,612,662	2,490,171
Total .....	8,902,735	7,498,790	6,365,590

The item of lard from England is probably American lard packed or transshipped

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#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH SITUATION QUIET.

On Wednesday, November 17, no foot-and-mouth cases had been reported from Illinois for two days, which was the first time since last August that more than one day had elapsed without one or more cases being brought to light by the authorities.

On that day all slaughtering necessary had been done, and only a handful of premises remained to be disinfected. There are still some affected centers in Stark and McDonough Counties. In Lake County everything has been quiet, following the slaughter of Mrs. Scott Durand's prize herd last week. Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York remain practically free from the disease.

The closed area in Illinois under Federal quarantine for foot-and-mouth disease has been reduced, by an order effective November 12, to McDonough County, certain townships in Cook, Lake and Fulton counties, and to specified areas surrounding infected premises in La Salle, Livingston, Bureau, Dupage and Stark counties. With the exception of these closed areas, the territory which remains under quarantine in Illinois has been put by the same order in the restricted classification.

This step, which has been made possible by improved conditions in the quarantined area, it is believed will do much to relieve the livestock situation in northern Illinois. The regulations governing the movement of livestock into and from the restricted area are much less stringent than in the case of closed territory. No cattle, sheep, swine or goats may be shipped out of closed areas for any purpose, and they may be shipped in for immediate slaughter only. On the other hand, livestock may be shipped at will into restricted areas and may be shipped out for immediate slaughter.

In general, it has been the policy of the Department of Agriculture to place in the closed area all territory in which the disease is known actually to exist. When all the infected or exposed herds have been buried and the premises disinfected, the territory after being under observation for a period is transferred to the restricted area.

Because of the danger of latent infection some time must elapse even after disinfection before the change from closed to restricted quarantine can be made. It is also

necessary for a considerable period thereafter to keep the quarantine in its restricted form in force, in order that there may be no risk of stockers and feeders carrying the contagion into sections of the country in which the disease has either never existed or has been completely eradicated.

When the disease, after having been apparently stamped out some months before, reappeared in Illinois in August, investigation revealed the fact that the infected herds had been treated with anti-hog-cholera serum, and it was considered probable that this serum had become infected with the foot-and-mouth virus and was responsible for the reappearance of the disease.

If the serum was responsible, there was no reason to suspect the existence of the disease except in those herds which had been treated with it. In consequence, the first quarantines were confined to making closed areas of territory immediately adjacent to localities in which the actual outbreaks of the disease had occurred.

In the meantime, however, continued tests with the serum had completely failed to establish the presence in it of any foot-and-mouth virus. Instead of confirming the circumstantial evidence that the outbreak was due to inoculated hogs, the tests appeared to disprove this theory absolutely. In the face of these tests, the only explanation for the outbreak appeared to be that it was the result of latent infection—caused by virus which had escaped or survived disinfection before and had lain dormant until circumstances favored its spread.

If latent infection existed in one spot, it might of course exist in any number of others. Accordingly, on September 10 the entire portion of the State of Illinois which had been affected by the previous outbreak in the fall of 1914 was placed under quarantine, most of this territory being put in the restricted area. This measure prevented the shipment of stockers and feeders from the restricted area into sections that were free from the disease, but did not interfere with shipments for slaughter nor with importations of livestock for any purpose.

Despite the negative results obtained at first, the tests with the serum were repeated until at last one calf—the sixty-second animal used for the purpose—developed foot-and-mouth disease. The scientific problem involved in the failure of the earlier tests to establish the presence of the virus in the serum is now being studied in the laboratories in Washington.

For the immediate purpose, which is the eradication of the disease in Illinois, the important fact was that the outbreak had been definitely traced to the serum. It was, therefore, no longer necessary to keep such large areas under observation.

On October 18 the quarantine was lifted entirely from 18 counties, and on October 25 from 22 more. Fourteen followed on November 1. At present the quarantine is confined to the neighborhood of localities in which the disease has been found.

Preliminaries essential to the complete removal of the quarantine are the slaughter and burial of infected herds and the disinfection of infected premises. Obstacles put in the way of this work serve only to prolong the inconvenience and loss occasioned by the quarantine.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

**[EDITOR'S NOTE.—**Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### TREATING HOG AND CATTLE HAIR.

A subscriber in the Far West writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Kindly advise us the best method used in treating fresh hog hair and cattle tail hair to remove the odor. If chemicals are used, what are the proportions?

The quickest method of handling hog hair is to first soak the hair in cold water, preferably running water, until a sufficient amount of hair has accumulated to warrant further manipulation. If the day's run of hogs is not sufficient, then cook the hair at below boiling point (let it simmer) for three or four hours, or until the cuticle has been practically dissolved. Then the cooking water is drained off, to be evaporated with the tank water. Then the hair is "picked" and thoroughly washed with hot water; then the water is pressed out (machine work, of course) and the hair artificially dried.

A small amount of caustic soda, say, about 6 ounces per 100 hogs killed, is sometimes used in the cooking process; the less the better, however, as it is destructive to elasticity and lustre.

Hair should not at any stage be allowed to lay around in piles and become heated. Storage of hair should be in dry and well-ventilated rooms.

Another method of handling hog hair is "field" drying and curing. That is, the hair is taken directly from the killing floor and spread on a field, preferably a cinder-surfaced field, and allowed to remain until the cuticle has disappeared. The hair is turned at intervals during that time. When shipment is to

be made the hair is turned and worked with rakes until all the dirt has been practically beaten out of it, and when sufficiently dry it is sacked and shipped.

This is the simplest and most inexpensive method of handling hair, and given proper attention and a well-drained field the hair is satisfactory to the manufacturer—that is, winter hair. Summer hair is liable to rot under this method.

Cattle switches should be kept as clean as possible, thoroughly cooled and liberally salted with fine hide salt as they are placed in the pack. When taken out they should be well washed in cold or slightly warm water (with several changes of water), to remove all salt and dirt possible. Then they should be hung up in the drying room, the temperature of which is around 150 degs. Fahr., with a good circulation of air, and thoroughly dried.

When enough cattle switches are available for immediate treatment the salting is omitted and the switches are cleaned by several washings, as heretofore mentioned, then hung up to dry. In some instances the hair is cut off and twisted into ropes, then treated with nearly boiling water for several hours, and then hung up to dry.

When dry the switches are kept in well-ventilated rooms until shipped. When packed in salt it is well to watch for heating, in which case the pack should be overhauled and resalted.

### POULTRY PACKERS ARE CAUTIONED.

Poultry packers are urged by the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture to give unusual attention to preparing and packing their birds for shipment, particularly if the mild weather, which has been widely prevalent this autumn, continues. The poultry specialists say that the weather conditions in many sections have been very similar to those which prevailed in the autumn of 1913, and which, as poultry shippers will remember, proved disastrous to all packers who did not dress, chill, and pack properly.

The specialists therefore recommend the particular observance of the following methods of handling dressed poultry, which are essential to a perfect product at any time, and are of vital importance whenever weather conditions are unfavorable:

1. Keep the holding batteries for your incoming stock clean, well aired, and free from vermin, and see that the chickens have plenty of fresh water and plenty to eat.

2. Don't kill a chicken when the crop is full of feed. Give the chicken only water for 24 hours before it is killed. Food in the crop or in the intestines of a dressed chicken causes loss of flavor and hastens decay, which more than offsets any gain from extra weight.

3. Good bleeding is absolutely essential to a good appearance on the market and retards decay. Circular 61, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, explains the best methods of bleeding and loosening the feather muscles for dry picking.

4. Hang the chicken by both feet while picking. Hanging by one leg spoils the shape of the bird. Picking on the lap gets the skin dirty and hastens decay.

5. Dry pick if possible. Scalding is particularly undesirable because it hastens decay.

6. Chill every dressed bird until the body temperature is below 35 degs. Fahr. Never pack or ship an imperfectly chilled bird. More decay is due to imperfect chilling than to any other single factor in dressing. Dry chill, if possible. Chickens cooled in water lose flavor, decay sooner, will not cold-store as satisfactorily as dry-chilled, and are in every way more undesirable on the market. Refrigerator cars will carry well chilled goods in good condition, but they cannot chill warm goods to a sufficiently low temperature.

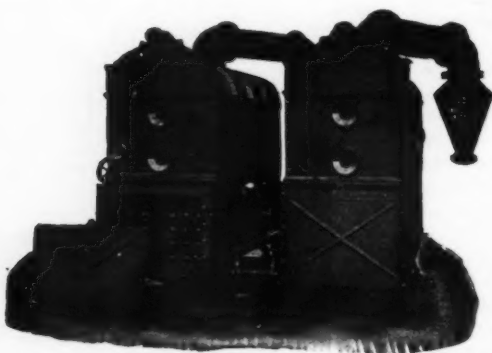
7. Pack in boxes or small kegs whenever possible. A large barrel makes an undesirable package, because where poultry is packed in large masses the weight of the upper layers crushes the birds at the bottom.

8. Line all packages with parchment paper and cover the top of the poultry before the lid is put on.

9. Wrap every head in suitable paper so that blood from one bird will not mar the appearance of another.

10. Use only good refrigerator cars and see that they are in good order. Ice and salt the car 24 hours before loading. The car, at the end of 24 hours, should show a temperature below 40 deg. Fahr. at a point 4 feet above the floor and between the doors.

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### THE MAN WHO COMES BACK FOR MORE

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PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Editor.*

### GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampson, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

### WESTERN OFFICES.

Chicago, Ill., 533 Postal Telegraph Building.

Telephone, Harrison 476.

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### ANOTHER NOTE TO BRITAIN?

Nothing further has been done, so far as can be ascertained in Washington, in regard to the often-requested protest to Great Britain against her illegal seizure, detention and confiscation of American packinghouse products, lard and cottonseed meal.

When asked for a statement by the newspaper men on November 17, Secretary Lansing merely said that both this and the cotton situation are being looked after to the best of the Department's ability. When action would be taken, and what the nature of that action would be, the Secretary would not say.

However, it is well understood in circles that ought to know that both the packinghouse and the cotton cases will be taken up together in a formal and lengthy note of protest against the contraband orders of Great Britain. Such a note would follow logically after the one on blockade, which was given

out last Monday morning. The National Provisioner's Washington correspondent has reason to believe that such a course will be followed.

It is believed that the note on contraband will go forward the last of this month, or early in December. It will be timed, it seems, so as to be delivered and published before Congress convenes, thus shutting off an exceedingly forceful line of Congressional oratory. In this regard the opening of Congress will have the beneficial effect of hastening the protests, memorandums, etc., to Great Britain, which doubtless has been pleased over the many delays of our Department of State.

Great Britain, of course, will answer our blockade note at her leisure, and the same will be true of the contraband note, so that many months will pass, apparently, before anything is done by way of reparation for losses suffered by our meat and cotton people. Indeed, The National Provisioner's prediction that there will be no settlements until after the close of the war still seems to be a pretty safe bet.

### BRITAIN AND LINSEED OIL

It is significant that Sir Edward Grey made no mention of linseed oil in his various messages, memorandums and notes to the United States, in his searchings for a justification of Great Britain's high-handed and unjust interference with American trade with neutral countries. In fact, it is known in well-informed circles that the mere mention of linseed oil sets British officialdom ashiver.

The reason is very simple. While Sir Edward Grey was making much of the fact that the trade of the United States with Scandinavia and the Netherlands had increased enormously since the outbreak of the war, and while Sir Edward Carson, the fleeting attorney-general, was alarmed over the heavy shipments of American lard to Scandinavia, England's exportations of linseed oil to Scandinavia were going on at a phenomenal rate.

It was declared that this lard "might" be transhipped to Germany, there to be utilized as an ingredient in the manufacture of gunpowder. And yet, at that very time, the United Kingdom's shipments of linseed oil to Scandinavia had swollen to 22 times its normal sales to those countries.

Linseed oil is of much greater importance in the manufacture of explosives than lard ever will be. It is a natural ingredient for glycerine, and glycerine in its turn is an essential element in nitro-glycerine, perhaps the most powerful explosive known to man.

The figures quoted here in regard to the linseed oil shipments to Scandinavia are not hearsay. They come direct from the reports of the London Board of Trade, and could be ascertained as public property at any time, and by any reliable person, up to three

months ago. In fact, they were so secured by prominent Americans, whose identity is known to The National Provisioner.

Another interesting point is that at that time linseed oil was being quoted at 8 cents a pound, whereas lard was bringing 14 cents per pound. Nevertheless, American lard must be seized and declared contraband at all costs, while the infinitely more dangerous and cheaper linseed oil is sent freely to Scandinavia, and the profits pocketed by the United Kingdom.

If England even suspected that the linseed oil she has shipped in such enormous quantities could get into Germany, to be used in the making of nitro-glycerine, she would discontinue the trade at once. She knew that neither British linseed oil nor American lard was reaching Germany from the Scandinavian countries in any appreciable quantity, but the flimsy excuse served as a shield of a sort for her theft of American lard, to say nothing of packinghouse products generally.

It all depends on whose ox is gored!!

### AGAINST FALSE ADVERTISING

A hearing of interest to those in the packinghouse industry, as well as all other lines of business, will be held before the Federal Trade Commission next Tuesday, when representatives of the American Advertising Association will endeavor to convince the Commission that it is empowered to exercise jurisdiction over fake and fraudulent advertising.

If the Commission can be shown to have authority to add the weight of its dictum against false and lying advertising in this country, another nail will have been driven into the coffin of this great and growing evil. The association has a natural desire to see such a state of affairs brought about. The meat trade will certainly give such a movement its hearty support.

### NO SUNDAY MEAT SELLING

The city authorities of Montgomery, Ala., have ruled against a petition to permit the opening of retail meat shops in that city on Sunday from 4 to 9 a. m. The plea was made that, on account of the warm climate and lack of refrigeration in many cases, it would be a convenience if not a necessity to permit this Sunday morning opening. Retail meat dealers appeared in a body to protest against the opening order. If it was permitted all would have to open, as competition would compel it. No retailer wanted to open his shop on Sunday unless compelled to do so to prevent loss of trade. The city commissioners by a unanimous vote denied the Sunday opening petition. Fortunately, Sunday closing is now more the rule than the exception. Yet there is still room for reform in many cities.

**OFFICIAL CHANGES HINTED.**

Rumors which refuse to be stilled are afloat in Washington to the effect that Secretary of Agriculture Houston is soon to be transferred to another important post, and that Assistant Secretary Carl Vrooman will succeed him. It is said that Secretary Redfield may retire, to be succeeded by Mr. Houston, or again, that a European embassy soon to be given up will go to Mr. Houston.

Such a change would be of importance to the packinghouse and cottonseed oil trades, because the official direction of these interests is in the hands of the Federal Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Houston has been and is an admirable Secretary, and in case Mr. Vrooman stepped into his shoes it would be a case of one worthy official succeeding another.

In view of the possibility of a change in the Department of Agriculture the following public statement, delivered by Mr. Vrooman in Chicago on November 16, in regard to the administration's attitude toward business, will be doubly interesting to the trade:

"We are frequently asked, What is the attitude of the Department of Agriculture toward business? Some people seem to think we are gunning for the business man, that we are trying to tie him up with useless restrictions and regulations that throttle initiative.

"This is very far from being the case. The policy of the Department of Agriculture is that of the entire Wilson administration. That policy has been and is primarily constructive, and only secondarily critical, regulative and punitive. At no time has it been iconoclastic or destructive.

"In attempting to bring the practice of the business world up to a higher standard, it has in no case 'run amuck.' It has in no instance shown the slightest vindictiveness or desire to impose punishment for other than reformatory purposes. It has invoked the principle of the 'indeterminate sentence' and the 'suspended sentence' wherever possible. It has

done everything in its power to reorganize and to regenerate the business world, and has done nothing to disorganize or disrupt the business world. It has used the surgeon's knife as sparingly and as skilfully."

**PATRICK CUDAHY RETIRES.**

Patrick Cudahy, the Milwaukee packer and provision speculator, retired from active business on Monday of this week at the age of 66 years. He turned over the management of his plant at Milwaukee to his son, Michael F. Cudahy, who is 29 years of age, and announced that he intended to go to California for a year's rest. He has always been one of the most active traders on the Chicago Board of Trade, and perhaps the most generally quoted provision market authority in the country.

In response to an inquiry as to his retirement Mr. Cudahy said: "Yes, it's true. I believe that the younger generation should have the chance to take hold while the old man is still here to answer questions, instead of keeping them waiting until he's gone. This is no experiment with me. The boy has really been in charge of things for the last year or two and he's proved to me that he's entirely capable. I am confident the business will be well administered under him. So it's California for me and a year's rest."

Michael F. Cudahy, perhaps the youngest man in the country to have a position of such responsibility, is a graduate of the class of 1909, University of Wisconsin. Before entering the university he spent a year in the plant, working to learn the fundamentals of the packing business. After graduating he was taken into the office and drilled in each department.

**CHINESE MEAT FOR PHILIPPINES.**

The first consignment of chilled beef ever exported from Hongkong left on September 28, the destination being the Philippine

Islands, reports Vice Consul A. E. Carleton of Hongkong. The shipment consisted of 80 tons, the greater portion being bullock beef and carcasses of mutton. The cattle are slaughtered in the colony under the personal supervision of the government veterinarian and chilled by a local company which has secured the premises of the defunct Oriental Brewery works.

The Hongkong government has limited for the present, at least, the shipment of more than 80 tons at one time, but no special restriction has been placed on the export of chilled meat for the entire year. The local government allows the exportation of 500 head of cattle to Manila monthly, and 1,000 head monthly to the Dairy Farm Co. (Ltd.) for slaughtering purposes. The first shipment of live cattle to Manila will shortly be made, as the last of the restrictions have been removed.

**TRADE GLEANINGS.**

It is reported that a municipal abattoir will probably be established at Marquette, Mich.

George P. Conrad's abattoir at 1638 Story avenue, Louisville, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

An abattoir and cold storage plant will be erected at Waycross, Ga., by the Ware County Light & Power Company.

The Massachusetts Pork Products Company, Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

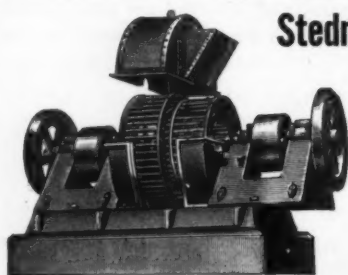
The cotton oil refinery of the Dallas Oil & Refining Company, Dallas, Tex., which was recently destroyed by fire, will not be rebuilt until spring.

A committee consisting of John C. Tulloch, John B. Tyo and Dr. W. B. Hanbidge has been appointed to look into the matter of a new abattoir at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The M. C. Hunt Soap and Chemical Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, to manufacture soaps and chemicals. The directors are M. C. Hunt, Mrs. John F. Mayer and Harvey C. Mayer.

The Oppenheimer Casing Company, of Chicago, occupied its new plant at 1020 to 1028 West Thirty-sixth street, Chicago, this week. This plant gives better facilities for the company's growing business, and the change was necessary in order to handle orders.

The E-Ze Products Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture soaps, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by J. L. Bradlee, 3 East 14th street; H. P. Wood, 80 Maiden Lane, and J. A. Walsh, 3 East 14th street, all of New York, N. Y.



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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Prices Steady—Trade Quiet—Hog Movement Large—Packing Increasing—Stocks Decrease—Shipments Good.**

The swing of provision values during the week just passed has been moderate, and there has been no important change. Prices sold off some the early part of the week on the large movement of hogs, but later rallied and a better demand was reported. The movement of the market seemed to be quite largely the result of moderate trading operations, with a lack of distinct tone or tendency. Values are now held within a moderate range for some weeks and the steadiness which has prevailed is having quite a little influence on the question of demand.

The mid-month stock statement made quite an interesting showing. There was a decrease in all product, with the principal decrease in ribs. The decrease in lard was of fair volume, but the stock is still very large, and with the heavier movement of hogs the conditions point to a possibility of an accumulating tendency in stocks before long. The comparative small stocks of ribs shows that the amount of product which is going into distribution has been very important. The figures follow:

	Nov. 15, '15.	Nov. 1, '15.
Pork, contract, bbls.	36,299	42,043
Lard, new, tcs.	5,892	4,357
Lard, old, tcs.	137,722	165,394
Short ribs, lbs.	5,201,444	13,342,512

	Nov. 15, '14.	Nov. 1, '14.
Pork, contract, bbls.	23,522	25,818
Lard, new, tcs.	1,122	4,801
Lard, old, tcs.	2,227	12,494
Short ribs, lbs.	2,081,134	3,910,984

The shipments of product from the interior have continued very liberal, and for the past week the shipments of cut meats were 18,000,000 lbs., a gain of nearly 6,500,000 over last year, while the shipments of fresh meats was 33,500,000 lbs., a gain of 10,500,000 lbs. The shipments from Chicago since the first of November have been 14,000,000 lbs. more of cut meats than a year ago, and the shipments of lard have been over 5,000,000 lbs. in excess of a year ago. Whereas the receipts for cut meats were only about 1,000,000 lbs. in excess of a year ago, it is evident that such heavy shipments could only be made with greatly increased production or else a material reduction in stocks, and as shown by the product statement the latter has been the case. The exact figures of the shipments were 39,930,000 lbs. of cut meats, against 25,911,000 last year, and lard 20,830,000 lbs., against 15,563,000 lbs.

The heavy movement of hogs which has developed has brought considerable pressure on the hog market and a sharp break in hog prices. The receipts of hogs at the six points last week were 380,000 head, while the receipts of hogs this week have averaged from 120,000 to nearly 160,000 a day at the leading points. This heavy movement naturally means increased supply of product to be either distributed or to go into accumulation.

The price of hogs compared with the price of product represents a considerable change in the relative value. At the present basis of

differences between live hogs and product, including fresh cuts, there is said to be a very satisfactory margin for packing interests, and this has resulted in quite an improvement in the demand for hogs, although the heavy receipts have had considerable influence also on the market. Ideas as to the supply of the hogs in the country, while somewhat at variance, rather tend to indicate probabilities of an increase in supply and the probabilities of a liberal movement of hogs for the season.

The hog packing figures for the week ending November 13 were 678,000, against 568,000 the previous week, and 467,000 last year; indicated total since November 1, 1,346,000, against 1,044,000 same time last year.

**LARD.**—The market has been steady this week, with a fair export trade. Western values have been steady, and with the decreasing stocks the tone of the market has been firm. City steam, 9@9½c, nom.; Middle West, \$9.25@9.35 nom.; Western, \$9.35; refined Continent, \$10.30 nom.; South America, \$10.50 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$11.50; compound, 9¼@9½c.

**PORK.**—The market is quiet and steady. Demand is of moderate proportions. Mess is quoted at \$17@17.50 nom.; clear, \$18.50@21.50 nom.; family, \$22@22.50.

**BEEF.**—The market is very steady, with light trade. Stocks are small and the supplies for curing are limited. Family, \$18@19 nom.; mess, \$16.50@17 nom.; packet, \$16.50@17 nom.; extra Indian mess, \$27.50@28.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to October 25, 1915:

**HOGS.**—Bermuda, 15 hd.  
**BACON.**—Argentina, 2,490 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,686 lbs.; British West Indies, 692 lbs.; Colombia, 148 lbs.; Costa Rica, 813 lbs.; Cuba, 26,693 lbs.; Denmark, 210,160 lbs.; England, 3,300,402 lbs.; France, 3,032,338 lbs.; Italy, 32,542 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,043 lbs.; Mexico, 1,225 lbs.; Nicaragua, 53 lbs.; Norway, 3,012-493 lbs.; Panama, 10,650 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,570 lbs.; Sweden, 170,690 lbs.; Venezuela, 180 lbs.

**HAMS AND SHOULDERS.**—Argentina, 2,943 lbs.; Barbados, 1,428 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,641 lbs.; British Guiana, 9,216 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,466 lbs.; Costa Rica, 216 lbs.; Cuba, 77,684 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 5,616 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 125 lbs.; England, 2,405,092 lbs.; France, 64,531 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,477 lbs.; Haiti, 1,052 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,134 lbs.; Mexico, 2,240 lbs.; Nicaragua, 546 lbs.; Panama, 8,592 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 24 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,859 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 10,758 lbs.; Venezuela, 4,076 lbs.

**LARD.**—Argentina, 3,108 lbs.; Barbados, 825 lbs.; Bermuda, 150 lbs.; British Guiana, 6,907 lbs.; British South Africa, 161,828 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,244 lbs.; Chile, 1,200 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,280 lbs.; Cuba, 50,940 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 420 lbs.; Denmark, 137,650 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 582 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,303 lbs.; Ecuador, 21,865 lbs.; England, 1,682,337 lbs.; France, 1,950,360 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,600 lbs.; Guatemala, 400 lbs.; Haiti, 72,375 lbs.; Honduras, 5,000 lbs.; Italy, 59,234 lbs.; Jamaica, 9,000 lbs.; Mexico, 56,121 lbs.; Norway, 217,664 lbs.; Panama, 750 lbs.; Peru, 50 lbs.;

Philippine Islands, 324 lbs.; Salvador, 2,200 lbs.; San Domingo, 74,276 lbs.; Sweden, 98,935 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 5,981 lbs.; Venezuela, 43,788 lbs.

**LARD COMPOUND.**—Bermuda, 5,022 lbs.; British Guiana, 23,340 lbs.; British West Indies, 23,664 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,000 lbs.; Cuba, 70,373 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 440 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 8,423 lbs.; England, 140,880 lbs.; Haiti, 6,300 lbs.; Italy, 1,120 lbs.; Jamaica, 380 lbs.; Mexico, 12,092 lbs.; Norway, 73,308 lbs.; Panama, 2,500 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 96,910 lbs.; Venezuela, 2,700 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Bermuda, 5 gals.; Costa Rica, 105 gals.; Cuba, 50 gals.; England, 1,000 gals.; Mexico, 50 gals.

**PORK (FRESH).**—Bermuda, 1,900 lbs.; England, 6,000 lbs.; France, 2,813 lbs.; Panama, 41,394 lbs.

**PORK (PICKLED).**—Argentina, 404 lbs.; Barbados, 15,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,802 lbs.; British Guiana, 54,327 lbs.; British West Indies, 11,200 lbs.; Cuba, 72,961 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 13,800 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 300 lbs.; England, 19,008 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,050 lbs.; Haiti, 14,350 lbs.; Italy, 561,449 lbs.; Jamaica, 22,945 lbs.; Mexico, 6,920 lbs.; Norway, 60,000 lbs.; Panama, 7,350 lbs.; San Domingo, 12,601 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 16,636 lbs.

**PORK (CANNED).**—British West Indies, 77 lbs.; England, 2,160 lbs.; France, 10,630 lbs.

**SAUSAGE.**—Argentina, 117 lbs.; Australia, 660 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,498 lbs.; British Guiana, 206 lbs.; British West Indies, 375 lbs.; Colombia, 83 lbs.; Cuba, 2,905 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 250 lbs.; England, 7,960 lbs.; France, 5,166 lbs.; French Guiana, 360 lbs.; Greece, 330 lbs.; Haiti, 250 lbs.; Italy, 2,750 lbs.; Jamaica, 33 lbs.; Nicaragua, 50 lbs.; Panama, 5,162 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,625 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 400 lbs.; Uruguay, 200 lbs.; Venezuela, 448 lbs.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to October 25, 1915:

**CATTLE.**—Bermuda, 40 hd.; Panama, 1 hd.; San Domingo, 1 hd.

**BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.**—Barbados, 6,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,912 lbs.; British Guiana, 159,108 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,500 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,500 lbs.; Cuba, 1,500 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 100 lbs.; Denmark, 40,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 41,500 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,360 lbs.; England, 183,075 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,000 lbs.; Haiti, 1,300 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,928 lbs.; Mexico, 2,600 lbs.; Norway, 10,000 lbs.; Panama, 20,025 lbs.; Salvador, 1,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,000 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 7,331 lbs.; Venezuela, 950 lbs.

**FRESH MEATS.**—Bermuda, 21,658 lbs.; Cuba, 205 lbs.; England, 636,577 lbs.; Panama, 131,935 lbs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Barbados, 3,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,286 lbs.; British Guiana, 500 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,050 lbs.; Chile, 200 lbs.; Costa Rica, 900 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 340 lbs.; Haiti, 5,350 lbs.; Jamaica, 510 lbs.; Panama, 9,210 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,092 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 200 lbs.; Venezuela, 400 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Denmark, 15,127 lbs.; England, 790,468 lbs.; Greece, 19,031 lbs.; Italy, 115,755 lbs.; Norway, 900,697 lbs.; Sweden, 150,460 lbs.

**STEARINE.**—Bolivia, 22,600 lbs.; Costa Rica, 400 lbs.; Cuba, 6,155 lbs.; England, 20,160 lbs.; Greece, 11,500 lbs.; Mexico, 2,015 lbs.; Peru, 7,260 lbs.; Scotland, 34,378 lbs.

**ALL OTHER ANIMAL OILS.**—British West Indies, 5 gals.; Dutch Guiana, 10 gals.; France, 811 gals.; Haiti, 12 gals.; Italy, 4,900

gals.; Japan, 817 gals.; Island of Trinidad, 30 gals.

**TALLOW.**—Barbados, 160 lbs.; British Guiana, 4,659 lbs.; British West Indies, 200 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,013 lbs.; Denmark, 44,718 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 3,821 lbs.; France, 75,804 lbs.; Italy, 782,445 lbs.; Mexico, 49,836 lbs.; San Domingo, 27,218 lbs.

**CANNED BEEF (Value).**—Australia, \$72; Barbados, \$266; Bermuda, \$53; British Guiana, \$84; British India, \$15; British West Indies, \$703; Colombia, \$32; Cuba, \$290; Dutch Guiana, \$38; Dutch West Indies, \$24; England, \$25,906; France, \$22; Greece, \$3,740; Jamaica, \$70; Japan, \$89; Korea, \$9; Island of Malta, \$4,290; Mexico, \$249; Panama, \$2,233; Peru, \$14; Philippine Islands, \$24; Russia in Europe, \$370,000; San Domingo, \$124; Scotland, \$73; Uruguay, \$30; Venezuela, \$291.

**ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).**—Barbados, \$1,251; Bermuda, \$1,240; British Guiana, \$488; British West Indies, \$127; China, \$707; Colombia, \$6; Costa Rica, \$20; Cuba, \$1,014; Dutch Guiana, \$61; Dutch West Indies, \$288; England, \$87,661; France, \$6,945; French Guiana, \$1,459; Haiti, \$200; Hong Kong, \$748; Italy, \$91,306; Jamaica, \$752; Mexico, \$29; Panama, \$1,497; Peru, \$28; Philippine Islands, \$264; Scotland, \$490; Island of Trinidad, \$992; Uruguay, \$19.

#### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to October 25, 1915:

**BUTTER.**—Argentina, 200 lbs.; Bermuda, 10,178 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,440 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,132 lbs.; Colombia, 37 lbs.; Cuba, 1,858 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,100 lbs.; Denmark, 36,556 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 546 lbs.; England, 1,081,961 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,010 lbs.; Haiti, 13,858 lbs.; Honduras, 124 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,260 lbs.; Mexico, 893 lbs.; Norway, 76 lbs.; Panama, 24,284 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,657 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 66 lbs.; Venezuela, 9,271 lbs.

**EGGS.**—Australia, 700 doz.; Bermuda, 5,067 doz.; Brazil, 8 doz.; Danish West Indies, 30 doz.; England, 91,380 doz.; Venezuela, 300 doz.

**CHEESE.**—Argentina, 129 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,259 lbs.; British Guiana, 832 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,603 lbs.; Costa Rica, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 6,381 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 80 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 115 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 134 lbs.; England, 105,612 lbs.; French Guiana, 206 lbs.; Haiti, 632 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,118 lbs.; Mexico, 4,918 lbs.; Norway, 2,000 lbs.; Panama, 764 lbs.; San Domingo, 29,034 lbs.; Island of Trinidad, 5,330 lbs.; Venezuela, 140 lbs.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, November 11, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Cottonseed		Bacon and		Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Ham.				
	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tns. and Pkgs.
New York, Liverpool			50	1647				70
Minnehaha, London		700		102				280 4750
Ardgarroch, London		5		8		50		550
Nubian, London				563				2750
Den of Airlie, London				208				1750
Francisco, Hull				1008				50 2890
Kansas City, Bristol				175				477
Cameronia, Glasgow				979		71		200
Oristano, Cardiff				145		320	45	10 300
Salmonpool, Rotterdam				9629				8989
Westerdyk, Rotterdam	24522			100				10
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	16371			1067	300			80 1350
Falk, Gothenberg				1375				350
Kristianafjord, Bergen		400		5646		105	95	370
Arkansas, Copenhagen					85			
Ardgowan, Havre				3494				100
Castle Bruce, Havre								500 2298
Rochambeau, Bordeaux								1100
Camilla, Bordeaux								
Bankdale, Bordeaux		100		400			25	200
M. E. Harper, Bordeaux				200			50	3610
Eleonora Maersk, Bordeaux		50		150			300	1025
Duca di Genova, Mediterranean				25	50			
Total	69451	1255	50	27921	435	546	165 11709	22700

#### WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from S. R. Tomkins, of J. B. Zeigler & Company.)

Chicago, November 18, 1915.—The market on blood and tankage remains steady at last week's prices, \$3.25 and 10c. for high-grade packers' blood, and \$3.10 and 10c. for high-grade packers' tankage. A small lot sold at \$3.05 and 10c., which had to be moved on account of rebuilding operations. No other concessions were noted. Producers are inclined to hold.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, November 12.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days	4.65½	
Cable transfers	4.69½	
Demand sterling	4.68½	
Commercial, 60 days	4.63½	
Commercial, 90 days	4.61½	
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.	
Commercial, sight	5.92½	
Bankers' cables	5.90	
Bankers' checks	5.91	
Berlin—		
Commercial, sight	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight	80½	
Cable transfers	—	
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.	
Bankers' sight	No quotations.	
Bankers' cables	No quotations.	
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, sight	41½	
Bankers' sight	41½	
Copenhagen—		
Checks	36.90	

#### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 19.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 5½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, \$1.35 per 100 lbs.; talc, 1½c. @ 1¼c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, \$1.50 per hundred, basis 48 per cent.; silic, \$15@20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 5½c. per lb., in bbls., 6c. per lb.

Prime palm oil, 8c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 9c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 8c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 11c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 87c. per gal.; green olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 9½@10c. per

lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 12c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 8¼c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; prime city tallow, 7½c. per lb.; corn oil, 7¼c. per lb.

House grease, 6¾@7c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 11c. per lb.; brown grease, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 6½@7c. per lb.

#### KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information. The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Nov. 13, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '15, to Nov. 13, 1915.
	Week ending Nov. 13, 1915.	Week ending Nov. 14, 1914.	
United Kingdom	45	157	128
Continent	200	25	320
So. & Cen. Am.	768	40	1,003
West Indies	1,601	49	3,082
Br. No. Am. Col.	266		1,271
Other countries			145
Total	2,880	271	5,949

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '15, to Nov. 13, 1915.
	Week ending Nov. 13, 1915.	Week ending Nov. 14, 1914.	
United Kingdom	11,263,475	6,274,800	16,023,125
Continent	8,454,072	1,568,950	16,059,572
So. & Cen. Am.	112,574	46,400	120,396
West Indies	434,628	15,200	371,762
Br. No. Am. Col.	4,276		19,185
Other countries	17,052		24,008
Total	20,286,377	7,905,350	33,418,048

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '15, to Nov. 13, 1915.
	Week ending Nov. 13, 1915.	Week ending Nov. 14, 1914.	
United Kingdom	3,901,260	6,532,024	6,136,380
Continent	5,007,447	10,445,410	7,063,447
So. & Cen. Am.	894,215	37,502	1,461,768
West Indies	245,616	66,940	657,697
Br. No. Am. Col.	81,200		124,944
Other countries	235,226		235,226
Total	10,364,964	17,101,876	15,679,462

#### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.		Meats, lbs.		Lard, lbs.	
	Week ending Nov. 13, 1915.	Week ending Nov. 14, 1914.	Week ending Nov. 13, 1915.	Week ending Nov. 14, 1914.	Week ending Nov. 13, 1915.	Week ending Nov. 14, 1914.
New York	1,994	12,762,352	7,063,447		6,802,364	
Boston	66	1,168,125	627,600			
Philadelphia	200		50,000			
New Orleans	620	30,000	836,000			
Montreal		6,326,000	2,049,000			
Total week	2,880	20,286,377	10,364,964			
Previous week	3,069	13,131,671	5,314,495			
Two weeks ago	1,754	26,317,644	11,344,804			
Cor. week last y'r	271	7,905,350	17,101,876			

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '15, to Nov. 13, '15.	Same time last year.		Changes.
	1915.	1914.	
Pork, lbs.	1,189,500	96,000	Inc. 1,093,500
Meats, lbs.	33,418,048	12,670,010	Inc. 20,748,038
Lard, lbs.	15,679,462	24,067,506	Dec. 8,388,044

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Pork, barrels	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Bacon	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Canned meats	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Lard, tierces	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Tallow	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Cottonseed oil	\$4.50	\$4.50	125c.	150sh.
Oil Cake	75c.	75c.	75c.	75c.
Butter	\$1.12	\$1.12	150c.	250c.

No rates to Hamburg.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—A more bullish feeling has again sprung up in the trade. Some of the large interests in the West are said to be exceptionally friendly to the market and believe that there will be an acute shortage of supplies after the turn of the year. A fair business has passed locally, and holders of tallow found it easy to receive asking prices. Some authorities claim that the absorption has been for the well-informed of the trade. The fact that glycerine advanced to high levels for the season, the price being quoted at close to 65c. a pound, came in for much attention. Furthermore there was decided strength in the foreign market. At the last London auction sale it again developed that all offerings were absorbed at prices 4 to 5 shillings above those of the preceding week. The advances recorded at London were said to be the largest for the interim in many years, if not on record. Some export inquiries were received here, part of which came from Mediterranean points, but business was light, partly as a result of the freight situation.

Prime city tallow in the local market was quoted at 7c. sales, and loose and city specials at 8c.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—After sagging to 9½c. the market firmed, with claims of important absorption for candle makers. Business was reported at 10c., and higher prices were said to be imminent. The demand from compound lard makers has been limited, although Westerners have claimed some business with these interests.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market is very quiet. Trade is small and the foreign demand has been seriously affected by difficulty of getting freight room. Extras are quoted at 13½c., and No. 2 at 10c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is strong on small stocks and small offerings from abroad. There is very little to be had and reports tend to indicate that the English demand is absorbing the supply for edible purposes. Cochín, 12½c. in pipes, and 15c. in hhds.; arrival—Ceylon, 11½@12c.

**PALM OIL.**—Prices are very firm for all grades and values have advanced with other oils and on the small offerings from abroad. Prime red, spot, 7½@7¾c.; to arrive, 7½c.; Lagos, spot, 8@8¼c.; to arrive, 8c.; palm kernel, 10@10½c.; shipments, 10c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Prices are very steady for all grades, with moderate supplies. Prices have been maintained. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; pure, 68@70c.; low grade off yellow, 63@65c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market is firm, but quiet. Demand has been fair, with values well held. Prices quoted at \$7.50 in car lots.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market is firm, with other oils. Demand continues and offerings are steadily absorbed. Spot is quoted at 7¼@7½c.

**GREASES.**—The market is very firm for good greases, but undergrades are quiet, with trading light and prices rather irregular. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 6½@7c. nom.; bone, 6½@7c. nom.; house, 6¼@6¾c. nom.

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 39,774 quarters last week, and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to 4,872 sheep and 3,122 lambs last week. There were no arrivals of any kind.

### ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to November 19, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 72,958 quarters; to the Continent, 35,806 quarters; to the United States, no shipments. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 21,714 quarters; to the Continent, 34,956 quarters; to the United States, nothing.

### IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending November 13, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 6,237,300 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 10¾ cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 141,900 pounds and averaged 11 cents per pound.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 18.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼c.

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, November 18. — Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 16@17c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c. S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16½c.; city steam lard, 9½c.; city dressed hogs, 10½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13@14c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12@13c.; skinned shoulders, 11½c.; Boston butts, 12½@13c.; boneless butts, 14@15c.; neck ribs, 3½c.; spare ribs, 9c.; lean trimmings, 12½c.; regular trimmings, 10½c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 10@10½c.

# Green Olive Oil Foots

## SUPERIOR QUALITY

## AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

# WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

## 383 West St., New York

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending November 18, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were as follows:

From New York—	Week ending Nov. 18, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.
Africa .....	—	1,867
Algiers, Algeria .....	—	360
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony .....	—	24
Auckland, N. Z. ....	—	238
Australia .....	—	177
Barbados, W. I. ....	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia .....	—	4
Bergen, Norway .....	—	650
Bermuda .....	—	451
Bordeaux, France .....	—	675
Buenaventura, Colombia .....	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R. ....	—	1,010
Caibarien, Cuba .....	—	14
Calcutta, India .....	—	5
Cape Haitien, Haiti .....	6	44
Cape Town, Africa .....	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	7
Cetta, France .....	700	900
Central America .....	83	183
Colon, Panama .....	—	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia .....	—	95
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	1,500	11,050
Cristobal, Panama .....	—	38
Cuba .....	215	243
Curacao, Leeward Island .....	—	14
Demarara, Br. Guiana .....	—	258
Genoa, Italy .....	—	3,743
Georgetown, Br. Guiana .....	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	750
Guatemala, C. A. ....	—	3
Halifax, N. S. ....	—	30
Havana, Cuba .....	—	548
Havre, France .....	545	6,525
Kingston, W. I. ....	—	790
Kobe, Japan .....	—	131
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	5
Liverpool, England .....	—	925
London, England .....	—	6,810
Lyttleton, N. Z. ....	—	15
Macoris, S. D. ....	—	47
Manchester, England .....	—	1,800
Marseilles, France .....	525	25,317
Matanzas, W. I. ....	—	126
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	85
Monte Cristi, San Dom. ....	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	—	5,041
Naples, Italy .....	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas .....	—	2
Nipe, Cuba .....	—	57
Oran, Algeria .....	—	2,625
Para, Brazil .....	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana .....	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil .....	—	214
Piraeus, Greece .....	—	800
Port au Prince, W. I. ....	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A. ....	—	22
Port Limon, C. R. ....	—	145
Port Maria, W. I. ....	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I. ....	—	28
Progreso, Mexico .....	—	81
Puerto Mexico, Mexico .....	24	47
Puerto Plata, S. D. ....	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil .....	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland .....	1,269	9,207
St. Johns, N. F. ....	—	5
St. Thomas, W. I. ....	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom. ....	—	293
San Domingo, S. D. ....	128	245
Santiago, Cuba .....	—	429
Santos, Brazil .....	—	1,245
South American ports .....	797	3,297
Sydney, Australia .....	—	101
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	65
Trinidad, Island of .....	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile .....	—	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	293
West Indies .....	133	945
Total .....	5,925	97,385

## From New Orleans—

Christiania, Norway .....	3,650	9,660
Frontera, Mexico .....	—	79
Gothenburg, Sweden .....	2,000	4,400
Havana, Cuba .....	—	800
Liverpool, England .....	—	900

Manchester, England .....	—	250
Marseilles, France .....	—	2,399
Progreso, Mexico .....	130	130
Tampico, Mexico .....	—	100
Vera Cruz, Mexico .....	—	843

Total .....

From Galveston—

Vera Cruz, Mexico .....

Total .....

From Baltimore—

Glasgow, Scotland .....

Total .....

From Philadelphia—

Liverpool, England .....

Total .....

From Norfolk and Newport News—

Glasgow, Scotland .....

Liverpool, England .....

Total .....

From Mobile—

Buenos Aires, A. R. ....

Total .....

From all other ports—

Canada .....

Total .....

Recapitulation—

From New York .....

From New Orleans .....

From Galveston .....

From Baltimore .....

From Philadelphia .....

From Savannah .....

From Norfolk and

Newport News .....

From San Francisco .....

From Mobile .....

From all other ports .....

Total .....

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., November 19.—Some Southeastern crude cottonseed oil sold the past week at 50c. All cottonseed products are now moving very slowly.

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., November 18.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 50c.; trading light. Meal dull at \$32. Atlanta. Hulls, \$11, Atlanta, loose.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., November 18.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 51@51½c.; offerings light. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, \$30.50; prime 8 per cent. meal, \$32@32.50. Hulls, \$9.25@9.75, loose.

## New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., November 18.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady at 50c. for all directions. Prime meal, 8 per cent., \$32.50; 7½ per cent. meal, \$1 less. Seven per cent. loose cake, \$28.50; 8 per cent. cake, \$30.50; all short ton, ship's side, here. Loose hulls, \$10.50; sacked, \$12.50, New Orleans.

## Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., November 18.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 50c., with little trading. Prime cake, \$28 for prompt shipment; \$28.50 for December, f. o. b. Galveston.

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, November 18, 1915.—The market during the past week was an extremely nervous and unsettled affair. From the closing prices of the 10th the market "see-sawed" back and forth, but scored daily advances. During the early trading of the 15th the market showed advances of some 25 to 28 points. During the afternoon session of that day and the early trading of the 16th, a quick decline of some 15 to 18 points was scored. At the low levels supporting orders again appeared, checking the decline, and the market again started to move up, recovering some 10 to 15 points. During the late trading today heavy offerings again caused the market to give way some 5 to 6 points.

The demand from the consuming trade during the past week has been extremely slow. As stated in our last week's review, the situation was an extremely mixed and uncertain one, and still continues so. All during the past week there appeared to be a good demand for contracts, notwithstanding the fact that the crude oil market was easy. In fact a greater part of the time it was selling at a lower parity than the refined oil market.

Based on the cottonseed market this selling of crude oil is hard to explain, except that sales are being hedged with purchases of refined oil, thus explaining the demand for contracts. This condition of the crude oil market is probably due to the fact that tank cars are moving extremely slow, due to the congested railroad situation, thus preventing the refiners from taking advantage of the present good hedging basis except to a limited degree. We look for an unsettled market for the coming week. Quotations:

	Clos. Nov. 10.	High.	Low.	Clos. Nov. 17.
Nov. ...	\$7.65 b	\$7.74 a	\$7.90	\$7.75
Dec. ...	7.62 b	7.64 a	7.78	7.70 b
Jan. ...	7.64 b	7.67 a	7.92	7.75 b
Mar. ...	7.77 b	7.79 a	8.05	7.90 b
May ...	7.88 b	7.90 a	8.15	8.03 b

## AMERICAN COTTON OIL YEAR.

The recent announcement of the resumption of dividends on the common stock of the American Cotton Oil Company indicated the increasing business being done by that company. The usual dividend on the preferred stock at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared, and in addition a 4 per cent. per annum dividend on the common stock.

The annual report of the company, just out, indicates the basis for this prosperity. The general profit and loss account for the year ending August 31, 1915, shows profits of \$2,514,402.92, compared to \$1,487,623.39 for the previous year. The balance in this account, after the deduction of interest and dividends, is \$11,958,983.64, compared to \$10,531,496.72 last year.

The general balance sheet compares as follows:

Assets:	1914.	1915.
Real estate, buildings, machinery, investments, etc. ....	\$15,951,025.50	\$16,030,103.97
Good will, brands, etc. ....	23,594,869.81	23,594,869.81
Cash .....	3,437,633.72	5,050,644.91
Bills and accounts receivable .....	4,941,548.79	4,133,634.53
Marketable products, etc., on hand .....	4,445,863.32	5,137,256.45
	\$32,370,941.14	\$53,946,509.67
Liabilities:		
Capital stock, preferred .....	\$10,198,600.00	\$10,198,600.00
Capital stock, common .....	20,237,100.00	20,237,100.00
	\$30,435,700.00	\$30,435,700.00
Debtenture bonds .....	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
Accounts payable .....	322,123.64	303,462.98
Reserves .....	673,579.45	840,321.72
Interest accrued upon debtenture bonds .....	102,083.33	102,083.33
Preferred stock dividend payable December 1 .....	305,958.00	305,958.00
Balance of General Profit and loss account .....	10,531,496.72	11,958,983.64
	\$52,370,941.14	\$53,946,509.67



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Quiet Market—Prices Hold Despite Limited Consuming Demand—Speculative Trade Light and Mixed—Crude Oil Steady—Tank Cars Scarce—Some Mills Prepare for Closing—End of Cotton Growing Season.**

Cotton oil values have been fairly well maintained during the past week. The fact that prices held as they did was in itself significant. There was very little speculative support and, judging from a majority of the advices received, consumers were indifferent buyers. It is evident that the holding ability of the South must be considered.

The reports from crude oil centers suggested that many of the mills were fairly well sold up for quick shipment. A scarcity of tank cars interfered with business, but this was hardly a factor in the shaping of values. Refiners were offering a slight premium for distant shipment crude oil. Comment was made on the fact that the local contract market reached a basis where hedging operations could be satisfactorily conducted, yet the extent of this pressure was very limited.

Interest was taken in the private dispatches telling of crude oil mills preparing to close for the season. Such accounts are being received rather earlier than usual, but it would not seem prudent to draw conclusions as yet.

Obviously the cotton crop is very short in sections, and then again the extraordinarily high prices for seed have resulted in certain of the smaller mills curtailing their operations. The reported financial trouble involving a Texas refining concern was devoid of market influence. During the past several weeks nothing has occurred to really jeopardize the position of those operating in the cotton oil market.

Estimates as to the oil crush this season have again been on the increase, but very few in the trade are counting on more than 3,250,000 bbls. of refined oil. The frosts that visited the cotton belt during the earlier part of the week have put an end to the development of the top crop. Weather conditions have not been so favorable for the completion of picking, however, but the generality of advices concerning the refining losses on seed point to average losses of 1 to 2 per cent. below the normal. The Government's cotton crop estimate will be published on December 10, and although in the interim there will be official ginning figures issued, it is not likely that a clearer idea of the actual production will be had until the official estimate appears.

In important speculative quarters the senti-

ment has not changed. Certain of the large operators are unwilling to follow cotton oil values up, while the lard market remains unsettled. Nevertheless, there is consideration being given to the big distribution of meats and also to the relatively low price of lard as compared with the common greases, so that on the whole the provision list has gained friends.

A moderate rise in the lard values would doubtless stimulate compound lard trade, which of late has been extremely disappointing. As a partial offset the buying for soap makers has been frequent. The aggregate raw material requirements of the soap trade are believed to be liberal, even after taking into account their recent heavy purchases of all greases, inspired partly by the continual rising prices for glycerine. It is contended that for many months the soap trade had been buying its supplies on a very conservative scale and that its output was only fair, whereas recently the great activity at industrial centers has made for a much broader distribution and manufacturers have been more disposed to anticipate requirements.

No special export buying of cotton oil has been reported. England has been in the market for small lots and other scattered European inquiries have come to hand, but the actual business has been of disappointing volume. The freight situation is a barrier to the trade, as rates are very high and the requisitioning of vessels by the English, Ital-

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Cotton  
Oil Co.



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Chicago, 1893.  
San Francisco, 1894.  
Atlanta, 1895.  
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.  
Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.

## KENTUCKY REFINERY COMPANY

### Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ian and French governments has aggravated the situation.

Closing prices, Saturday, November 13, 1915.—Spot, \$7.75@8.12; November, \$7.85@7.95; December, \$7.85@7.88; January, \$7.84@7.85; February, \$7.89@7.91; March, \$7.98@7.99; April, \$8@8.04; May, \$8.09@8.10; June, \$8.15@8.16. Futures closed 3 to 6 advance. Sales were: December, 100, \$7.88; January, 600, \$7.87@7.83; February, 100, \$7.90; March, 6,800, \$8.03@7.96; April, 100, \$8.04; May, 2,000, \$8.14@8.06. Total sales, 9,700 bbls. Good off, \$7.65@7.90; off, \$7.60@7.90; reddish off, \$7.40@7.85; winter, —; summer, —; prime crude, S. E., November, \$6.67; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, November 15, 1915.—Spot, \$7.85; November, \$7.85@8.10; December, \$7.82@7.85; January, \$7.82@7.84; February, \$7.85@7.90; March, \$7.93@7.96; April, \$7.97@7.99; May, \$8.04@8.06; June, \$8.12@8.14. Futures closed unchanged to 5 lower. Sales were: November, 1,200, \$7.90; December, 4,200, \$7.88@7.85; January, 700, \$7.92@7.84; March, 3,500, \$8.05@7.95; April, 400, \$8.10@7.99; May, 6,100, \$8.15@8.05; June, 1,100, \$8.22@8.13. Total sales, 17,200 bbls. Good off, \$7.60@7.90; on, \$7.50@7.85; reddish off, \$7.40@7.85; winter, —; summer, —; prime crude, S. E., November, \$6.67; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, November 16, 1915.—Spot, \$7.72@8.15; November, \$7.74@7.83; December, \$7.74@7.76; January, \$7.76@7.78; February, \$7.83@7.88; March, \$7.89@7.90; April, \$7.93@7.95; May, \$8.01@8.03; June, \$8.07@8.08. Futures closed 2 to 11 lower. Sales were: December, 600, \$7.75@7.72; January, 3,500, \$7.77@7.72; March 5,500, \$7.90@7.86; April, 100, \$7.94; May, 6,000, \$8.04@7.97; June, 100, \$8.05. Total sales, 15,800 bbls. Good off, \$7.65@7.85; off, \$7.60@7.85; reddish off, \$7.50@7.82; winter, —; summer, —; prime crude, S. E., November, \$6.40@6.67; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, November 17, 1915.—Spot, \$7.75; November, \$7.77@7.87; December, \$7.70@7.75; January, \$7.75@7.78; February, \$7.80@7.89; March, \$7.90@7.92; April, \$7.94@7.97; May, \$8.03@8.04; June, \$8.08@8.09. Futures closed 4 advance to 3 decline. Sales were: November, 300, \$7.80; January, 2,400, \$7.84@7.77; March, 7,700, \$7.98@7.91; April, 200, \$8.02@7.96; May, 10,100, \$8.10@8.03; June, 1,000, \$8.09@8.08. Total sales, 21,700 bbls. Good off, \$7.65@7.80; off, \$7.60@7.80; reddish off, \$7.40@7.75; winter, —; summer, —; prime crude, S. E., November, \$6.60; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, November 18, 1915.—Spot, \$7.80@8.10; November, \$7.80@8.10; December, \$7.76@7.79; January, \$7.80@7.82; February, \$7.85@7.90; March, \$7.92@7.94; April, \$7.96@8; May, \$8.04@8.06; June, \$8.10@8.12. Futures closed 1 to 6 advance. Sales were: December, 200, \$7.78@7.80; January, 1,600, \$7.80@7.86; March, 6,100, \$7.93@7.98; April, 100, \$8; May, 5,200, \$8.06@8.10; June, 4,600, \$8.10@8.13. Total sales, 17,800. Good off, \$7.60; off, \$7.60; reddish off, \$7.50; winter, —; summer, —; prime crude, S. E., November, \$6.67; prime crude, Valley, —; prime crude, Texas, —.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

## THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

### Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.  
Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all  
GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,  
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

ATLANTA, GA.

Carolina Branch,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

## CONDITIONS IN COTTONSEED PRODUCTS TRADE

### President Culbertson Calls Attention to Important Matters

In his monthly letter to the members of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, issued under recent date, President J. J. Culbertson takes up several important matters, including seed prices, misrepresentation by government agents, diversification in making products, the oleomargarine situation, etc. He says:

Paris, Texas, October 30, 1915.

Gentlemen:

From the comments received on suggestions in our last monthly letter that members should take sufficiently lively interest in the subject, "Practical suggestions for the betterment of the cotton seed end of our business," to prepare such papers on this subject as might prove to be a practical solution in part, at least, of this most vexatious and unsatisfactory condition of things, I am much in hopes that something may be contributed that will prove helpful to the present conditions.

It will now be in order for you to indicate to Secretary Gibson who, in your opinion, should be selected on the committee of five to judge the merits of the papers to be submitted. You have until December 10 to file your contribution. Let us have a goodly number of them. Don't growl and grumble at the present condition of things. If you think you have a remedy, let us have it.

#### A Record-Breaking Year Is 1915.

Verily, 1915, to the present time, has broken records all along the line. The dire consequences from the present war may have a lasting effect on all civilized nations. The marvelous renewal of certain American industrial life, the tremendous impetus in certain manufacture, the wild speculative gains in war and other stocks, the realignment of certain businesses, the general higher values of commodities and necessities, have certainly broken records.

When we study the present prices of cotton seed and its products, it would take a bold prophecy to indicate where such may go. If we compare values of cotton seed and other food and feed stuffs, we find that a bushel of cotton seed today is of more value than a bushel of wheat. Seed at \$40 a ton equals \$1.20 per bushel, while wheat is worth about

\$1 per bushel. Corn is worth but 50 to 60 cents, a remarkable change of comparative values.

As to products, while oil has not broken high record, the general average price this season will probably become a record. Cottonseed cake and meal certainly will average higher than any previous season. Linters will probably average double that of the previous season, and are selling higher at this writing than cotton did a year ago. Dog-tail and fiber are bringing record prices. Hulls are in the same category, and what seemed to be a product that might become a drug in view of the large feed crops, especially our corn crop, has certainly taken on vigor, with prices of \$10 and \$12.

It goes to show that the products of cotton seed are occupying a more important position in our commercial and manufacturing affairs than ever before. The time was when such was looked upon as a species of substitution that the manufacturer and consumer could get along very well without, but that time has passed.

The world needs cottonseed oil as much as it needs lard or any edible fat; if we take relative values, even more so. The world needs cottonseed cake and meal because, even at the present prices, it is the cheapest feed-stuff produced from point of feed value.

Manufacturers of high explosives must have linters or cotton; the substitutes that we hear of are more imaginary than real. Cellulose is not a substitute for cotton for explosives; while it might answer to a certain degree, every piece of ordnance would have to be remodeled in order to become effective.

And so, with each succeeding year it appears, to our mind at least, that the products of cotton seed are finding a firmer foundation in the consumptive demand, not only of this country, but of the world. With the stabilizing of such we should nearer approach a solid, substantial manufacturing industry, with more freedom from erratic courses than in past years. The conservative manager will hail the day when such shall come, and become less speculative and consequently more legitimate.

#### Government Aids in Doing Damage.

A Tennessee member sends me a letter which has been sent out by Government officials, a copy of which follows:

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

### COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White  
Jersey Butter Oil  
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil  
White Clover Cooking Oil  
Marigold Cooking Oil  
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries:   
IVORYDALE, O.  
PORT IVORY, N. Y.  
KANSAS CITY, KAN.  
MACON, GA.

General Offices:  
CINCINNATI, OHIO  
Cable Address: "Procter"



<b>ASPEGREN &amp; CO.</b>		
<b>Produce Exchange Building</b>		<b>NEW YORK CITY</b>
<b>EXPORTERS</b>		<b>BROKERS</b>
ORDERS SOLICITED TO BUY OR SELL	<b>COTTON SEED OIL</b>	ON THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR
<b>SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY</b>		
<p><small>We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.</small></p> <p><b>WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR</b></p> <p><b>THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF &amp; VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.</b></p> <p><small>Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.</small></p>		

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Co-operative Extension Work in the South.  
Oklahoma, Oct. 15, 1915.

To Demonstrators and Co-operators:  
Yesterday's press reports say that cotton seed are selling for \$50 per ton in the State of Alabama. "New uses have been found for them in the war zone of Europe." We should be getting that or near that here, but in order to get that price all farmers who have them must organize as sellers, in order to be able to offer them in large quantities to independent, local or foreign buyers. The proper steps to take is to first have your cotton ginned and baled and catch your seed and store them for better prices, or so they can be offered in car load lots. Independent, individual action of each grower is responsible now for the low prices of seed as compared with other localities. Nothing but a united action through the local organizations of each school district farmers' club or whatever organization you have there. I stand ready to assist you in any way possible to obtain these prices. I will act without charge or price as your head in this movement to get in touch with the markets. Remember that nothing but organized effort on your part will bring results, so act quickly and quietly.

Yours for co-operation,

Our Tennessee member writes:

"Commenting on combinations with the view of controlling prices, what do you think of the attached as an example, and that the Federal Government should be instrumental in same?"

At first blush it would appear as if our Federal Government through its departments was in combination against our industry. But we must consider:

First: That the so-called established price of \$50 per ton for seed is not a legitimate one.

Second: The extensive publicity given throughout the South to the fact that this price is accepted by the ignorant as a basis of actual value.

Third: The claim that if seed are worth \$50 per ton in Alabama that they should be worth that price in Oklahoma.

Maybe no such price was ever paid; if it was, it was an isolated case that found its way into a local paper and soon spread throughout the land; it was sensational, that's why it was published. The farmers and everybody else read it. People that were hardly interested in the subject rubbed it in on their oil mill friends, and while we dismiss it with a wave of our hand as not worthy of serious thought, the harm coming out of it is hard to estimate.

**Harm Done by Misguided Public Officials.**

Even the county agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is taking it up officially, and takes the occasion of posing as the liberator of the oppressed, and the farmers believe him, that over in Alabama seed are selling for \$50 and in Oklahoma for only \$40.

The criticism I think we have to make is that such publications tend to still further intensify the unfriendly feeling of the farmer towards the oil mill. It appeals to the prejudice of the ignorant and injures a legitimate industry which must of necessity rely on the farmer for supplies, and he in turn must rely on such industry for a market.

Too much of this character of work has been going on for years, especially in our legislatures. This official, like lots of others, makes capital out of such reports, instead of

making careful investigations as to the correctness of such, and the reason why such prices (if such are true) should prevail. An isolated sensation case should not be presented as establishing a market, nor should any single instance represent what is intended to be a rule.

I do not believe that any department of our Government should be criticised for honest endeavor to better the conditions of our farming communities, either through educational methods or by assisting them to secure better prices for their products, and to this end we have all lent our aid. I know of no greater factor contributing to the prosperity of the Southern farmer than the oil mills of the South, wherein a waste product has been converted into one of value, and realizing as it does in seed from \$15 to \$20 for every bale of cotton grown, compared with but half these values a few years ago.

You will say, why should the farmer have privileges of combination under the law that we have no right to? We are paying for the exactions that were imposed by the big combinations and trusts of other days, and will continue to do so until that indebtedness in the minds of those in power is paid, or we place in power those that have more consideration for administration of more equitable laws.

If these things be, and they are, does it not call for greater co-operative work among ourselves? No law on our statute books today compels you to cut your competitor's throat, but a blamed thing like this looks like

some of our boys have misinterpreted the law.

**Diversification in Our Business.**

Some mill men, imbued with conservative ideas, are appalled at the prices their competitor at times pays for cotton seed. He figures out in his own fashion and from his own standpoint what a ton of seed to him contains, and leans back in his chair and feels satisfied that his competitor is losing money. This at times is unquestionably so.

High prices though, are brought about by varying circumstances, cut-throat competition, or most generally from the viewpoint of the buyer, which usually takes belief in higher product prices in the future, which constitutes a speculative view of the market.

Does it ever occur to our friend that his competitor may possess some advantage in manufacturing, and in the production of a finished article? If such be the case, is it not possible for the general run of our members that now manufacture crude products to get into the manufacture of finished material that can enter into consumption in his own neighborhood?

The nearer we can manufacture from the crude material and make a finished article for consumption, the nearer we approach an ideal manufacturing business, and the nearer we can have such finished products consumed in our own territory, the nearer we approach an ideal condition, proper economies in manufacturing always considered. Much has been said and suggested in the way of converting

**HARDENED EDIBLE OILS**

MADE FROM

**VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS**

Oils Hardened to Order

**The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

**PHOENIX****Phoenix**Choice Summer Yellow  
Odorless Cooking Oil**Alcedo**Choice Winter Yellow  
Odorless Salad Oil**Canary**

Choice Butter Oil

**COMPANY****Albatros**Choice Summer White  
Odorless Cooking Oil**L'Oiseau**Choice Winter White  
Odorless Cooking  
and  
SALAD OIL

crude products into finished ones, and I have no doubt but what this has been tried by many with only partial success, and often failure.

In the eastern Southern States no doubt the average mill can manufacture fertilizers, and many of them do. This business, of course, has its vicissitudes with that of others, and the capital needed for the successful working out of that line is large. Some mills are converting their linters into bedding and batting, and some have manufactured mattresses. It seems to me that the demand for medicated or carbolized cotton for army use ought to open up a field for those manufacturing the better grades of lint which might be inviting.

The production of cooking and edible oils and the placing them on the market in such form as would increase such local consumption is another department that should become a practical one.

The exchange business at the local mills of cottonseed meal and hulls for cotton seed is a great step in the utilization of a domestic made product that should bring to the mills every ton of seed that is not needed for planting. It is almost a crime for the farmers of the South to feed cotton seed when they can secure from the local mills an exchange of such on advantageous terms that will give to them not only a greater feed value for their cattle and other stock, but the fertilizing value of such after being fed is so great that it is absolutely astounding to those who have not studied this phase of the question.

To the layman, if told that such possesses 75 per cent. of the intrinsic fertilizing value of the original material before being fed, it would not be believed. Such is a fact, and is so proven. Ask Colonel Allison of the Bureau of Publicity about it and get his data.

There is no reason why the average mill should not create and develop locally a market for the cottonseed meal and hulls that should consume a great portion of its output. The time was in Texas when meal and hulls were fed at the mills by the cattle feeders, but this method has passed. Today local demands have not only absorbed the output of local mills for hulls, but at larger points shipments are actually being made to supply such.

If our mill men will study what they are best adapted for in the way of converting their crude products into products for consumption, and have such consumption in their local communities, it will be a great step forward in solving the problem of their own supplies and demands.

The manufacture of mixed feeds in this country has grown to be an enormous business. The manufacturers of such have relied greatly on cottonseed meal for the purpose of bringing up such mixture in protein. You all have comparative tables to indicate just where cottonseed meal stands in this relation. It is acknowledged by mixed feed manufacturers that it is the cheapest concentrated feed that they can use.

If the location of the average mill is such that their shipping facilities enable them to reach markets where mixed feed is used, it seems to us that the question of making mixed feed might be investigated. While I have no statistics indicating the quantity of meal used in mixing, it is very large, and the output of mixed feed generally throughout the country is increasing each year. Of course, it takes special brands and advertising to make a success of such. It should be with some mills a distinct and separate addition to their business.

#### The Case of the "Helsingborg."

The steamship "Helsingborg," with a cargo of cake, cleared from Port Arthur for Aarhus, Denmark, some time in September. The steamer and cargo were seized by the British authorities and thrown into the prize court. When this became known there was instituted through the medium of the shippers, the Interstate Association and the Texas Association, strong protest to the State Department against such action on part of the British Government.

We all kept the wires hot and secured the

help of both of our Senators, our Postmaster General, and the Secretary of State, with the result that a strong request was cabled to the American Ambassador for the release of both vessel and cargo. Demand was made by him of the British Procurator General for such release, and we are gratified to say that we have been informed by the State Department that the cargo has been reloaded and vessel proceeded with it to Aarhus on the 19th instant. Sworn statements were made before the British Consul at Port Arthur that the cargo was for consumption in Denmark only.

#### The Oleomargarine Question.

We have had a fair response from the letter soliciting funds for our oleomargarine campaign. We are in hopes still that we shall receive from those members that have not sent anything to the present time for this work their contributions, so as to give to Mr. Ashcraft and his Legislative Committee sufficient money to render effective work. Much is being done in the endeavor to counteract the effects of the dairy organization who are preparing a bill which provides for the absolute prohibition of any color whatsoever in the manufacture of oleomargarine, notwithstanding the fact that they hold to themselves the right to color December butter any color resembling June butter that they might see fit.

Our chairman has presented some good arguments to refute this claim on their part that they have a perfect right in coloring butter any shade of yellow that their trade may want and endeavoring to prohibit the manufacturers of oleomargarine to have the same privilege, their theory being that such would prohibit the sale of oleomargarine for butter.

If the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are worth anything, they have contained for the past few years appeals to change the present law because of the premium existing between uncolored oleomargarine and highly colored butter, the same reason for such unlawful work would be present in either case.

What we want is a law that will absolutely compel the manufacturers to put up oleomargarine in packages whereby the public at once knows what such packages contain. The article should have a right of coloration the same as butter. The public should have the right to purchase this article without any internal revenue or license tax. In other words, the purpose is to permit the American public to buy a pure, wholesome and healthful article of food without having a tax placed thereon.

The interest we have in this matter is that we believe much larger quantities of cottonseed oil can be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine if it is conceded the right of coloration the same as butter.

#### HULL OIL AND SEED TRADE.

Imports of oil seeds into Hull, England, from January 1 to October 5, 1915, compared with those for the corresponding period of 1914, except palm kernels and peanuts, are reported as follows:

	1914.	1915.
Linseed, quarters .....	779,940	820,191
Rapeseed, quarters .....	141,939	75,474
Castor seed, quarters.....	184,498	113,938
Cotton seed:		
Egyptian, tons .....	91,031	159,974
Bombay and other, tons...	179,672	23,288
Soya bean, tons.....	56,145	101,184
Palm Kernels, tons .....		23,299
Peanuts, tons .....		6,718

Linseed in quarters of 410, 416 and 424 pounds; rapeseed, quarters of 416 and 424 pounds; castor seed, quarters of 480 pounds. Ton equals 2,240 pounds.

Except for soya bean and rapeseed, the stocks of oil seeds in warehouse were very far below those of the corresponding date in 1914. The present depletion of stocks of cotton seed is regarded as extraordinary.

During the portion of 1915 under review 24,150 tons of oil cakes were imported, as against 18,337 tons in 1914. Exports of oil for the same periods were:

	1914.	1915.
Linseed oil, tons.....	3,902	18,304
Cottonseed oil, tons.....	2,566	4,464
Soya bean oil, tons.....	4,014	2,033

The heavy increase of linseed and cottonseed oil exports was mostly in the first six months of 1915. Increasingly stringent export regulations have greatly reduced the export figures for the last three months.

#### ATLANTA COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

Cottonseed products interests in Atlanta, Ga., are heading a movement for the formation there of a commercial exchange. E. P. McBurney is chairman of the local committee having the preliminary work in charge. He is being aided by President Ponder of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in securing outside members, it being of value for oil mill men at outside points to have the advantage of membership in this body.

They have had several preliminary meetings, in which they were joined by representatives of the cotton, grain, fertilizer materials and provision industries, all of whom seem enthusiastic about organizing an exchange. The exchange will receive by direct wire from New York and Chicago every day all quotations on cotton oil, cotton, grain, provisions, etc. Those who have attended these meetings feel that the proposed exchange will be a fine thing for the industry, as the exchange headquarters will not only be a place where they can secure all the information desired regarding markets, but will be a splendid meeting place for oil mill managers residing outside of Atlanta when they visit the city.

#### COTTONSEED OIL FREIGHT RATES.

An action against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. has been entered before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, assisted by the Corporation Commission of the State of Oklahoma.

It is claimed that the rate on cottonseed oil of 24 cents from Oklahoma points to Kansas City, Mo., is unjust and discriminatory. To substantiate this claim it is set forth that this distance is only 350 miles, whereas the rate on the same product from Memphis to Cincinnati, a run of 494 miles, is only 18 cents.

Hearings in this case were heard in St. Louis on October 26 by Special Examiner W. E. McCormack.

#### BRITISH CAN'T TAKE CANADA MEAT.

It was reported this week from Ottawa that the British Government has not been able to accept the tender of Canadian packers for large supplies of dressed beef for the forces at the front. The main reason assigned is an extension of long-term contracts with the Argentine government. The British Board of Trade, however, intends to put a large refrigerator steamer at the disposal of Canadian packers to forward shipments at their own risks, and it is promised that other ships will be provided, if necessary, to furnish the desired outlets for Canada's surplus beef produced.



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, November 19.—Market firm. Western steam, \$9.35 nom.; Middle West, \$9.25@9.35; city steam, 9¼c.; refined Continent, \$10.30; South American, \$10.50; Brazil, kegs, \$11.50; compound, 9¼@9½c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, November 19.—Copa fabrique, 126 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 115½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, November 19.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 145s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 117s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 73s.; New York, 64s.; picnic, 58s.; hams, long, 85s.; American cut, 87s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 88s.; long clear, 85s.; short backs, 77s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 75s. Lard, spot prime, 51s. 6d. American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 57s. 6d. January, 52s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 45s. 9d.; choice, 43s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 88s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 45s. 3d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was firm but quiet. Hogs have improved a little with more moderate receipts, and product has also improved.

### Stearine.

The market was quiet and about steady, with oleo quoted at 10c.

### Tallow.

The market was steady and quiet. City is quoted at 7c., and special at 8c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Values were very steady on all deliveries with reports of moderate offerings of crude.

Market closed 1 to 8 points higher. Sales, 24,600 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.88 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$6.73 sales. Closing quotations on futures: November, \$7.88@8.10. December, \$7.82@7.85; January, \$7.83@7.85; February, \$7.88@7.92; March, \$7.94@7.95; April, \$7.97@8.04; May, \$8.05@8.06; June, \$8.11@8.12; good off oil, \$7.65@8; off oil, \$7.65@8; red off oil, \$7.60@8; winter oil, nominal; summer white oil, nominal.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, November 19.—Hog markets strong to 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$6.25@6.65; light, \$5.80@6.65; mixed, \$5.95@6.85; heavy, \$6.10@6.90; rough heavy, \$6.10@6.30; Yorkers, \$6.30@6.55; pigs, \$4@5.80; cattle prospects weak; beefs, \$5.90@10.25; cows and heifers, \$2.75@8.25; Texas steers, \$6.20@7.10; Western, \$6.35@8.45. Sheep market weak at yesterday's average; sheep, native, \$5.70@8.25; yearlings, \$6.50@7.50; lambs, \$6.50@8.80; Western, \$6.75@8.80.

Kansas City, November 19.—Hogs strong, at \$6.10@6.60.

South Omaha, November 19.—Hogs strong, at \$6@6.45.

Buffalo, November 19.—Hogs strong; on sale, 9,600, at \$6.90@7.10.

St. Louis, November 19.—Hogs higher, at \$6.40@6.95.

Sioux City, November 19.—Hogs steady, at \$6@6.40.

Louisville, November 19.—Hogs higher, at \$6.25@6.70.

Indianapolis, November 19.—Hogs steady, at \$6.50@6.90.

St. Joseph, November 19.—Hogs strong, at \$5.50@6.55.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	10,796	32,100	24,687
Swift & Co.	8,636	16,000	25,730
S. & S. Co.	4,724	13,800	11,831
Morris & Co.	9,024	13,200	10,761
Hammond Packing Co.	3,250	9,900	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	2,590	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	916	10,700	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 13,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,100 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,800 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 6,100 hogs; others, 11,000 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,911	13,208	3,868
Fowler Packing Co.	494	...	1,735
S. & S. Co.	3,720	9,299	3,422
Swift & Co.	4,551	8,811	8,644
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,668	8,976	4,855
Morris & Co.	3,495	9,631	3,989
Others	275	1,227	143
Blount, 214 cattle and 2,069 sheep; J. Callahan, 21 cattle; Hell Packing Co., 442 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 529 cattle and 280 sheep; S. Kraus, 101 cattle; L. Levy, 91 cattle; I. Meyer, 270 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 52 cattle; M. Rice, 4 cattle and 2,050 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 2,904 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 87 cattle.			

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,351	3,533	3,729
Swift & Co.	4,338	3,757	10,699
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,852	6,623	8,478
Armour & Co.	4,118	6,742	9,043
Swarts & Co.	...	...	...
J. W. Murphy	...	1,615	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 131 cattle and 70 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 237 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 358 hogs; Corn State Serum Co., 48 hogs.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,699	5,533	4,573
Swift & Co.	5,031	6,717	5,710
Armour & Co.	4,814	7,870	4,747
Independent Packing Co.	901	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	144	4,139	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	304	...	...
Krey Packing Co.	19	357	...
Hell Packing Co.	5	325	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	...	1,234	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	32	615	60
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	596	...
Others	1,234	25,215	1,824

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,068	10,349	...
Armour & Co.	2,404	10,204	...
R. Hurnl Packing Co.	301	69	...
Others	19,843	...	...
St. Louis Independent Packing Co., 1,412 hogs; Sacks Bros., 40 cattle and 98 hogs; Roth Packing Co., 20 cattle and 353 hogs; Dubuque Packing Co., 286 hogs; Statter & Co., 119 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 70 cattle.			

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 15, 1915.

	Beefes.			Sheep and			Hogs.
	Cattle.	Calves.	Lambs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Lambs.	
New York ..	2,403	3,233	6,235	8,153	...	...	...
Jersey City ..	4,995	2,359	28,931	27,872	...	...	...
Totals ..	7,398	5,592	35,166	36,025	...	...	...
Totals last week ..	10,859	6,013	43,041	29,249	...	...	...

## MARKET FOR COMMODITY PAPER.

The effect of the Federal Reserve Act, which has been in force for nearly two years, is beginning to be felt in the commodity world. The act made it possible for paper based on transactions in commodities to be rediscounted by the purchasing banks with the reserve bank, and recent rulings of the Reserve Board have made favorable rates for certain classes of commodity paper. These changes are no doubt responsible for the closer association of the National City Bank of New York with the New York Produce Exchange. One of the officers of the bank has become affiliated with the Exchange, and it is understood that he will lend his energy largely to the development of closer relations with its members.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago ..	400	11,000	3,000
Kansas City ..	500	1,200	...
Omaha ..	200	2,800	100
St. Louis ..	400	2,000	...
St. Joseph ..	100	4,000	200
Sioux City ..	200	3,000	100
St. Paul ..	700	2,000	5,800
Oklahoma City ..	...	500	...
Fort Worth ..	400	600	...
Milwaukee ..	200	800	700
Denver ..	500	100	23,110
Louisville ..	100	1,500	200
Cudahy ..	...	1,500	...
Wichita ..	...	1,645	...
Indianapolis ..	200	8,000	...
Pittsburgh ..	...	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati ..	400	3,000	400
Buffalo ..	700	6,000	1,600
Cleveland ..	60	2,000	1,000
Toronto, Canada ..	45	...	64
New York ..	318	1,068	1,856

### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1915.

Chicago ..	23,000	46,000	35,000
Kansas City ..	26,000	10,000	10,000
Omaha ..	8,500	4,000	24,500
St. Louis ..	6,100	10,000	1,600
St. Joseph ..	2,200	3,500	2,000
Sioux City ..	6,600	3,000	3,000
St. Paul ..	9,300	16,300	22,300
Oklahoma City ..	1,500	1,500	1,000
Fort Worth ..	5,000	2,000	1,000
Milwaukee ..	100	2,135	...
Denver ..	4,100	900	30,125
Louisville ..	2,500	6,000	...
Cudahy ..	...	450	...
Wichita ..	...	1,900	...
Indianapolis ..	650	9,000	...
Pittsburgh ..	2,500	10,000	7,500
Cincinnati ..	22,000	6,329	600
Buffalo ..	7,200	28,000	15,000
Cleveland ..	800	7,000	5,000
New York ..	3,923	16,445	15,232
Toronto, Canada ..	4,373	501	1,929

### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1915.

Chicago ..	6,000	41,000	8,000
Kansas City ..	15,000	17,000	8,000
Omaha ..	6,400	3,500	12,000
St. Louis ..	4,800	12,000	4,400
St. Joseph ..	3,200	10,000	6,000
Sioux City ..	2,500	5,000	3,900
St. Paul ..	3,200	11,100	9,000
Oklahoma City ..	1,500	2,500	1,500
Fort Worth ..	5,500	2,000	400
Milwaukee ..	1,200	8,000	2,500
Denver ..	900	1,600	...
Louisville ..	200	1,048	50
Detroit ..	...	12,270	...
Cudahy ..	...	16,000	...
Wichita ..	...	4,655	...
Indianapolis ..	850	15,000	150
Pittsburgh ..	...	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati ..	600	6,430	6,000
Buffalo ..	1,100	7,200	2,600
Cleveland ..	100	3,000	2,000
New York ..	722	2,230	3,100

### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1915.

Chicago ..	17,000	48,000	16,000
Kansas City ..	7,500	10,000	6,500
Omaha ..	6,200	3,900	10,000
St. Louis ..	5,000	9,000	3,500
St. Joseph ..	2,700	4,700	1,000
Sioux City ..	3,000	5,000	3,000
St. Paul ..	600	12,000	2,600
Oklahoma City ..	1,000	1,500	300
Fort Worth ..	5,000	2,000	100
Milwaukee ..	500	2,800	200
Denver ..	3,000	4,700	3,500
Louisville ..	200	3,200	50
Detroit ..	...	3,500	...
Cudahy ..	...	2,000	...
Wichita ..	...	2,285	...
Indianapolis ..	1,000	15,000	...
Pittsburgh ..	...	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati ..	600	6,391	300
Buffalo ..	550	5,000	4,000
Cleveland ..	160	5,000	3,000
New York ..	1,530	9,333	5,450
Toronto, Canada ..	1,704	573	712

### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915.

Chicago ..	6,500	28,000	12,000
Kansas City ..	3,000	7,000	6,000
Omaha ..	3,100	4,300	8,000
St. Louis ..	4,800	8,000	900
St. Joseph ..	2,400	5,500	4,000
Sioux City ..	2,000	4,500	300
St. Paul ..	...	820	...
Milwaukee ..	...	4,596	...
Louisville ..	...	1,513	...
Detroit ..	...	4,100	...
Cudahy ..	...	3,500	...
Wichita ..	...	1,875	...
Indianapolis ..	...	12,000	...
Cincinnati ..	1,300	4,641	500
Buffalo ..	700	6,000	3,000
Cleveland ..	...	3,000	...
New York ..	1,127	5,900	3,100

### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915.

Chicago ..	3,000	24,000	8,000
Kansas City ..	1,000	4,500	2,000
Omaha ..	700	2,500	5,200
St. Louis ..	1,600	7,000	800
St. Joseph ..	200	4,000	500
Sioux City ..	900	3,500	2,500
Fort Worth ..	2,000	700	...
St. Paul ..	2,600	1,200	2,800
Oklahoma City ..	900	1,700	...

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are held down by low bids. Tanners refuse to pay the high rates quoted.

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Native hides received the call this week and only a few of these varieties were taken. Tanners in close touch with the situation hold decidedly bearish views and believe much lower prices are in prospect, especially on the branded varieties. Plenty of branded cattle are being received, but not all are fit for slaughter. Heavy native steers went at 26c. for several lots aggregating 7,500 September and October slaughter. One kill moved about 8,000 September and October extreme light native steers at 23½c. to Canada. Texas steers were not sold. All three weights are quoted at 21½c. sellers. One packer refused to accept 21½c. for straight lights. Available stocks are moderate. Butt branded steers did not sell as a regular selection. One killer picked out the spready butts from 3,000 September and October hides and figures he will make about 1,200 hides of such measurements. He got 22½c. for this selection. Regular butts are still held at 22½c. owing to relative strength in native steers, but tanners won't pay over 22c. for them. Stocks are moderate. Colorado steers are quiet. This class of cattle is coming freely in the receipts and buyers think low rates should rule. Last trades were at 20½c. Buyers hint of business at 20c., but nothing definite can be learned. This latter price is considered the nominal market for further business. Branded cows sold at 22c. for 3,000 early October river hides in connection with 3,000 late October salting at 21½c. on which no grubbing is allowed. Another packer moved his November production, estimated at 7,000 hides, at 21½c. Heavy native cows sold at 24½c. for one car of September, October and November kill. This is the ruling price for this selection. Unsold stocks are limited. Light native cows sold at 23c. for 5,000 September and October take-off. Prior business was at 23¼c. Only one killer has any stock of size in back salting and he demands 23½c. for business. All killers have November forward take-off. The slaughter is running larger than usual for this season of the year. Native bulls were not sold. Nominal market is considered at 19½@20c. based on recent business in bulls other than packer kinds. One packer has December kill unsold. The other killers are sold out to January. Branded bulls were quiet. Nominal market is at 16½@17c. as to lots; outside last paid for Southern light average hides.

Later.—Packer hides are more active, but lower in price. Lot of 4,000 late October Heavy Texas sold at 21c., 3,000 October-November Colorados brought 20c. and 5,000 late October Colorados sold at 19¾c. Bids of 24½c. reported for heavy cows, but none is on hand. About 10,000 light cows, August to date, brought 22¾c., 5,000 October-November light cows went at 22½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Trade was more free and easy at the asking levels of value, and buffs, which are the main receipts, received the most attention. The market seems firmly established at 19½c. for this grade of hides, although some have moved at a little more

money. Heavy steers were not reported sold this week. Local sellers have extremely small supplies available for sale. One dealer offers his less than carlot at 21¼c. Prior business was at 21½c. An outside seller with carload weight demands 22c. f. o. b. at 25c. freight point for movement this way. Heavy cows went at 19¾c. for a car of seasonable hides. Some more sold at that rate in connection with buff weights, one car of both descriptions being moved. Some dealers are endeavoring to get 20c., especially for lots running well for ones. Stocks are moderate, but not large enough to cause any to be pressed on the market. Buffs sold at 19½c. in several trades aggregating 5,000 hides. A car of 45 lbs. and up hides including heavy cows sold at 19¾c., and a car of lace leather goods brought 19¾c. in special weights. No seconds were sold alone. These are quoted at 18c. last paid for stock running back to last spring in take-off. More available at that figure. Short-haired cut selection is worth about 18½@18¾c., but the class of leather wanted now will not permit the use of such hides exclusively. The situation in the country sections is steady. All weights of good Western and Northwestern hides range at 19¼@19½c. delivered basis. One local dealer says he bought a car of Minnesota 25 lb. up hides at 19c. delivered Ohio and like qualities quoted at 20@20½c. f. o. b. last paid and asked. Extremes were taken for Eastern outlet at 20½c. involving about 3,000 hides of good quality. Patent leather tanners of the West will not pay that much and are still holding back in placing their orders for their winter's requirements of good hides. Such hesitancy cannot last much longer if choice hides are to be secured. Some city and country extremes are offered here at 21c. Branded cows were quiet. The nominal market is considered at 16½@17c., with the outside figure usually demanded. Local supplies are moderate, but holders would like to move them. Country packer branded hides range up to 19c. delivered basis here as to quality. Bulls sold at 16¼c. for a small car of choice hides and a few moved earlier in the period at 16c. These rates are quoted as the market. Country packer bulls are quoted at 17½@18c. nominal, and city packer kinds at 19@19½c. nominal. Kipskins were not reported sold alone, but are in good demand. Supplies are meager. Country varieties are quoted at 21½c. asked; last sales were at 21c.; city skins sold in connection with calf-skins at 22c.; packers are asking 23c. for their kinds and have small stocks unsold. Later.—Car of country kipskins sold at 21c.

Later.—Country market is quiet. One car of buffs and heavy cows brought 19c. One car of choice extremes sold at 20½c. Later sale car heavy steers, 21½c. Bids of 19¼c. refused for buffs.

**CALFSKINS** moved at the new rate of 25c. for one car of first salted local varieties. Prior business was at 23½c. Outside city skins are quoted at 23@23½c. asked. Several small parcels of Ohio and Pennsylvania country packer skins moved at 22¾c. f. o. b., or about 23c. Chicago basis. Country skins are quoted at 22c. asked and 21¾c. last paid; packer skins last sold at 25c. Killers decline to offer out their stocks. One unsold packer intimates 26c. might be considered, and the other packer with skins unsold is talking of asking 27c. Deacons are steady at \$1.20@1.30 and light calf at \$1.40@1.50 paid as to varieties.

Later.—Bid of 26c. refused for November packer calfskins. Current local packer sheep and lambskins sold at \$1.72½. St. Louis slaughter brought \$1.70.

**HORSE HIDES** are moving better and

bringing \$4.50@4.85 for country run. Collectors now demand \$5 for common kinds. City hides are quoted at \$5@5.50 for business; some renderers talk \$6. Available supplies are moderate. Seconds quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with ponies and glues at \$1.50@2 and coltskins at 50@75c. as to lots.

**HOGSKINS** are meeting with good call for all small parcels as fast as accumulated at 65@75c. for country run, with rejects at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are selling at 12c.; No. 2's bring 11c., and No. 3's 6½c. Poorly fleshed skins quoted as much as a cent a pound less.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—A brisk demand continues for all varieties of skins and fancy figures are being paid wherever any movement is going on. Current kill of packer sheep and lambskins of river slaughter sold at \$1.62½. Local slaughter is not offered as yet in current take-off, but higher rates than paid for river goods are expected to be obtained. Country sheep and lambskins are bringing \$1@1.50 average as to quality; country packer kinds brought the outside rate recently. Dry Western pelts quoted at 19 @20c. nominal.

### Kansas City.

The actual trading is very close to 40,000 hides for this week, although considerable of this was on private terms, and not generally reported. The bulk of the trading was confined to native steers, of which some 15,000 were sold, and branded cows around 20,000. About 3,000 light native cows, and two or three cars of spready butt brands, the latter being rather an unusual selection in this market, although the New York packers sometimes sell such hides. Prices were fairly steady, in fact some lots of branded cows were sold at an advance by one of the packers, who have been refusing to meet other packers' quotations, especially on branded hides. Most of the packers sold spready steers up to January 1; those who have not sold are still holding firm at 27½c. for stuck throats, and 27c. for koshers. Some 10,000 August-September-October native steers were sold at 26c. for heavy, with lights 1c. less, and 8,000 or 10,000 same salting extremes moved at 23¾c. Butt brands are held all the way from 22@23c., depending on the packer and date of take-off, but even at 22c. buyers

(Continued on page 35.)

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of  
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OLDEST IN THE GAME. GET ACQUAINTED!



# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Nov. 17, 1915.

Most of the Eastern States have raised the embargoes against "live cattle" from Chicago—some fully and others in a modified sense—and gradually the various Eastern buyers are coming back into the market, all of which has had its effect upon the trade at a time of the year when it is apt to be weak. Usually Thanksgiving means a lessened demand for beef and a break in the cattle market a week or ten days before that time. Generally, however, bad weather at this time of the year spells heavy receipts, and heavy receipts mean demoralized markets. This year climatic conditions are all that could be asked, and this, in a large measure, accounts in our opinion for the gradual expansion in volume of receipts as compared with the excessive and abrupt increases in years gone by. Cheap killing steers from 7c. down are meeting with a better demand because of the broadening of the Eastern outlet, and finished beefs from \$9.50 up are scarce and as high as any time. But the medium to good cattle, selling from \$7.50@9, comprise the big end of the receipts and are accordingly slowest sellers.

The butcher stuff trade has been fairly active despite the preponderance of cheap steers in the receipts, and butcher stuff values are about on a par with a week ago. We must confess to being surprised at the steady tone of the trade for the time of the year, but Thanksgiving looms up so close as to warrant the expectation of at least a temporary sinking spell in the butcher stuff trade during the next week or ten days.

Another 30 per cent. increase in hog receipts, which for the first three days of the week will total approximately 137,000, as compared with 105,000 for the same period a week ago. Poor corn in many sections of the country doubtless accounts for the premature liquidation, and while the quality shows a little improvement, still the supply includes a

(Continued on page 43.)

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 17, 1915.

For the week ending today the cattle run amounts to 22,500 head, of which 4,800 were on the southern side. We have still to note that quality is conspicuous by its absence. Generally speaking, the market is holding to a strong basis, although this characteristic is more noticeable on the good kinds. The top for the week on heavy steers was made Tuesday, when a load averaging 1,357 lbs. went to scale at \$9.50. Several small lots in the yearling class sold for \$10. The bulk of the best cattle both yearlings and heavy weights ranges from \$8.75@9.25, but in the common to medium to good kind the most of the sales are running from \$7@8.25. Southwest offerings are scarce, although there are a few on the market all of the time. Three loads of Kansas steers sold Tuesday at \$8.10; they averaged right at 1,200 lbs., and while somewhat rough looked like good killers. The feature of the market this week is the high prices being paid for heifers, the best grade of this class bringing from \$8.75@9, which are the highest prices we remember in the week before Thanksgiving. Obviously the reason for this is the scarcity of the good ones. Fancy cows are quoted at \$6.50@7; medium to good to choice cows \$4.75@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$5@7.75.

Our receipts of hogs for the week amount to about 51,000 head, and quality is poor to fair. The market has experienced a decided slump, and is at the present writing right at a half dollar lower than the week's high time. There is still a preponderance of medium half-fat hogs, and a marked scarcity of strictly good ones. The Eastern order buying trade seems sluggish, which may account in

part for lower prices, although the principal reason is the general tendency at all of the central markets towards lower prices. Quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$6.15@6.60; good heavy, \$6.50@6.60; rough, \$6@6.10; lights, \$6.20@6.45; pigs, \$5.75@6.25; bulk, \$6.15@6.45.

With something over 13,000 sheep for the week the market has held to a fairly steady basis. Fat ewes are selling at \$5.25@5.50, and yearlings from \$6.50@7.25. The quality in these classes has been fair to good. In the lamb market there is a notable lack of quality. Best lambs are quoted up to \$8.75, and strictly choice would bring more money. The bulk are selling from \$8.40@8.65.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 16, 1915.

Beef steers sold steady to strong yesterday, and stockers and feeders sold strong to 25c. higher, as compared with the finish last week. The supply was 26,000 head, a seasonable reduction from recent Mondays. Receipts today are 15,000 head, market steady, with exceptions each way. More than the usual amount of trash is included today, and yesterday, clean-up shipments for the season from various localities, although there is a fair number of desirable cattle included. Missouri steers sold at \$9.85 yesterday, best here this week; other fed steers at \$8.25@9.25, and the best here today sold at \$8.50. Butcher cattle are scarce and firm, good heavy cows at \$5.50@6.50 mostly; prime heifers, \$8@9; good heifers, \$6.50@7.75; heavy bulls, \$5@5.50; veal calves, \$8@10. Choice panhandle yearlings sold at \$7.25@7.75 this week; fancy stock calves, \$8@8.50; best panhandle, \$7.30@7.65; medium panhandle stockers and feeders, \$6.25@7; best Colorado yearlings and twos, \$7@7.35; middle class native and Iowa stockers, \$6.25@6.75; common stockers around \$5.75. Stock cattle prices are stronger this week, and there is a large number of buyers in the yards. Receipts from the range country will drop down rapidly after this week, although the panhandle has a large stock on hand, which will be marketed whenever the price is satisfactory.

Hogs are 10@15c. lower today, following a decline of the same amount yesterday; top, \$6.60 today, paid by packers and also by order buyers; bulk of sales, \$6.25@6.55. Receipts are 18,000 today; 9,500 yesterday. Chicago hog receipts were heavy yesterday, and overran estimates for today, and the liberal supply there is the main depressing influence. Any slackening of the run will bring a reaction in the price, as packers show that they have big capacity for disposing of the product.

Sheep and lamb prices are 10@15c. lower today, following weakness yesterday. Best fed Western lambs sold at \$8.50 today; some medium finished fed Westerns, \$8.25@8.35; fat yearlings worth \$6.25@7; fat ewes, \$5.25@5.65. Feeding lambs sell at \$7.65@8.20; feeding ewes, \$4.25@4.75; breeding ewes, \$5.25@7. The proportion of thin stock is smaller today, and less feeding and breeding stock will be included hereafter, although there will be a fair amount available for some weeks yet.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 16, 1915.

Last week's run of cattle, 36,000 head, was much heavier than a year ago, and receipts so far this month have been fully twice as large as a year ago. The weather has been favorable for cleaning up the Western rangers, as well as for running in the stalk field cattle, and this has also had a somewhat demoralizing effect on the market. Good range beefs are still in active demand and steady,

but the short-fed cattle have been hit hard and are selling 25@50c. lower than they were two weeks ago. Strictly prime yearlings brought \$10 today and prime 1,600-pound beefs \$9.75, but these are exceptions, showing the scarcity and keen demand for the prime kinds. Fair to pretty good 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefs are selling around \$7.50@8.50, and the common to fair warmed up grades are selling at \$6@7.25. Anything that comes in competition with the Western grass cattle is hard to move, as the range season and the corn-fed season are overlapping this year. Some choice 1,500-pound Wyoming grass beefs brought \$8.15 this week, but fair to good grass beefs are selling largely at \$6.75@7.50, and the common to fair kinds, as well as Texans and Mexicans, are going at \$5.50@6.50 and on down. The market for cows and heifers has been somewhat demoralized by the liberal offerings of cheap Western grassers, and all grades of she stock are selling lower, the range being practically from \$3.50@6.50, and the bulk of the trading being around \$4.85@5.65. Veal calves are steady at \$7.50@9.50, and bulls, stags, etc., lower, at \$4.25@5.75.

Receipts of hogs have been rather light recently, last week's run being only 25,000 head. Eastern points report liberal supplies, however, and the trend of values continues lower. Shippers are not taking a great many at this time, and local packers appear to be in no hurry to buy now, as they are figuring on a very heavy run this winter and expect to put up their droves around \$6 or under for the greater part of the winter. There were only about 3,500 hogs here today, and prices took another 10@15c. drop. Tops brought \$6.45, as against \$6.90 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.20@6.30, as compared with \$6.65@6.75 a week ago.

The run of sheep and lambs is not very heavy at present, as the range season is about over and the season for corn-fed stock has hardly started. There were 70,000 head here last week, and prices continue to work toward a lower basis. Packing demand is not as keen as it was and there has been less call from the feeder buyers recently. Fat lambs are 25@40c. lower than a week ago, and mutton grades are 15@25c. lower. Fat lambs are selling at \$8@8.50; yearlings, \$6@6.50; wethers, \$5@5.75, and ewes, \$4.50@5.25.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending November 13, 1915:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	47,009
Kansas City	22,035
Omaha	14,075
St. Joseph	8,488
Cudahy	804
Sioux City	4,633
South St. Paul	8,637
New York and Jersey City	7,398
Fort Worth	5,190
Philadelphia	3,577
Pittsburgh	1,422
Denver	1,702
Oklahoma City	1,479
Cincinnati	6,740
HOGS.	
Chicago	154,438
Kansas City	52,697
Omaha	20,790
St. Joseph	41,175
Cudahy	20,113
Sioux City	17,293
Ottumwa	10,400
Cedar Rapids	12,064
South St. Paul	34,728
New York and Jersey City	36,025
Fort Worth	7,849
Philadelphia	7,357
Pittsburgh	9,650
Denver	7,227
Oklahoma City	9,719
Cincinnati	15,110
SHEEP.	
Chicago	80,574
Kansas City	26,912
Omaha	30,385
St. Joseph	15,026
Cudahy	477
Sioux City	4,141
South St. Paul	7,917
New York and Jersey City	35,166
Fort Worth	1,348
Philadelphia	9,098
Pittsburgh	4,206
Denver	724
Oklahoma City	247

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Brockton, Mass.—The Brockton Cold Storage & Warehouse Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$90,000.

Augusta, Me.—The New Era Mines, to conduct a general mining business, ice, lumbering etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—W. R. Denham, T. F. Hurt and G. C. Moore have incorporated with White House Dairy & Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

North Pleasanton, Tex.—The North Pleasanton Ice & Electric Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by L. B. Myers, C. F. McDonald and Geo. S. Pearl.

Belmont, N. Y.—The Belmont Milling & Produce Company, Inc., to do a general cold storage and grist mill business, has been incorporated by C. D. Baxter, of Belmont; J. K. Hooper and G. H. Rice, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

### ICE NOTES.

Mannington, W. Va.—An ice plant will be established at Mannington by Hubert Sinsel, of Moundsville, W. Va.

Waycross, Ga.—An abattoir and cold storage plant will be erected by the Ware County Light & Power Company.

Harrisonville, Mo.—Extensive alterations will be made to the plant of the Blue Grass Milk, Ice & Produce Company.

Selma, Ala.—It is reported that a cold storage plant, with a capacity of 40 cars, will be built by the Selma Creamery.

Winchester, Va.—The construction of a cold storage plant with a capacity of 12,000 barrels is being considered by H. F. Byrd.

Gainesville, Ga.—A site has been leased by E. A. Barnhart and W. E. Hudson, of Edna, Tex., on which a dairy will be erected.

Hancock, Md.—The Hancock Ice Company (E. C. Henderson, of Brunswick, Md.) will install an ice plant with a daily capacity of six tons.

Carlisle, Ky.—A 20-ton ice plant will be installed by the Carlisle Electric Light & Power Co. Capital stock has been increased from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

East Cambridge, Mass.—A three-story building on Charles and Second streets, owned by the Winter Hill Ice Company, has been destroyed by fire.

Lubbock, Tex.—The Texas Utility Company, organized by H. Wurdack, of St. Louis, Mo., has acquired the ice and electric plants at Lubbock, Tex., and Plainview, Tex., and the power and light plants at Lockney, Tex.

Earle, Ark.—The Earle Light, Water & Ice Company has been organized with I. E. Freeman as president and general manager; J. F. Reives, vice-president; T. J. Biggs, secretary. Contract for the erection of an 80 x 50-foot fireproof building has been let to the York Manufacturing Company.

Richmond, Va.—A five-story building on North 18th street has been taken over by the Richmond Cold Storage Company, and will be remodeled as a cold storage warehouse. An additional five-story fireproof building will also be erected. Ice plant will have a daily capacity of 60 tons, and the warehouse will have a capacity of 500,000 square feet; cost from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

### A HOME MADE AMMONIA OIL TRAP.

(W. S. Doan in Refrigerating World.)

With the exception of some arrangement to be used in connection with an ammonia regenerator, manufacturers of refrigerating machinery do not seem to make any provision for taking care of the ammonia oil that collects in the oil separators, that are located in the discharge lines of ammonia compressors.

Generally, and particularly in small plants, this oil is drawn into a pail, and coming from the separators in the form of an oily froth, considerable ammonia is lost, in the long run. This oil is always sure to contain some am-

monia and unless there is considerable space around the separators, to allow the fumes to escape, the task of drawing off the oil is rather disagreeable.

Some operating engineers in the larger plants run a small pipe line from the separators to the ammonia oil filter, although this arrangement is a little more convenient, the loss of ammonia is just as great.

In a medium-size plant, which I visited, the operating engineer was engaged in drawing off the oil from a separator. Owing to some sediment that had gotten into the separator the drain valve had to be opened wider than usual. Something attracted his attention, the discharge pressure cleared the partial stoppage, with the results that what oil there was already in the pail was blown all over the place.

The engineer, who ran a considerable distance away when this occurred, had a rather difficult time in getting near enough to close the valve. The language used on that occasion in expressing an opinion as to the inconvenience of the arrangement was rather more profane than poetical.

The outline drawing represents a very simple arrangement, which the writer uses, to overcome the inconvenience of handling ammonia oil in the aforesaid manner, and to keep the loss of ammonia down to the minimum. I have recommended its use in several plants, particularly those in which a regenerator cannot be used to separate the oil and ammonia, with equally good results in all.

The valves  $v$  and  $v^1$  are opened at regular intervals during the time the compressors are in operation, or what is still better, they may be left open when any of the other branch lines are not in use. As simple as this arrangement is, its use will keep the separators free of oil, and prevent any from finding its way into the liquid receiver by the way of the condensers.

However, should any oil or other impuri-

## Ice Harvesting MACHINERY

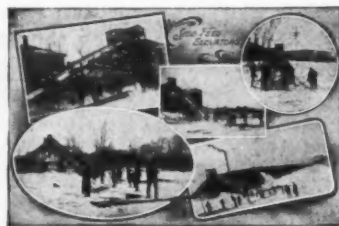
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Dallas, Texas ..... Sumpter Building  
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G. A. Wegner Construction & Engineering Co. .... Rochester, N. Y.  
San Antonio Machine & Supply Co., .... San Antonio, Tex.  
Judd Engineering Co. .... Boston, Mass.  
Mollenberg-Betz Machine Co. .... Buffalo, N. Y.

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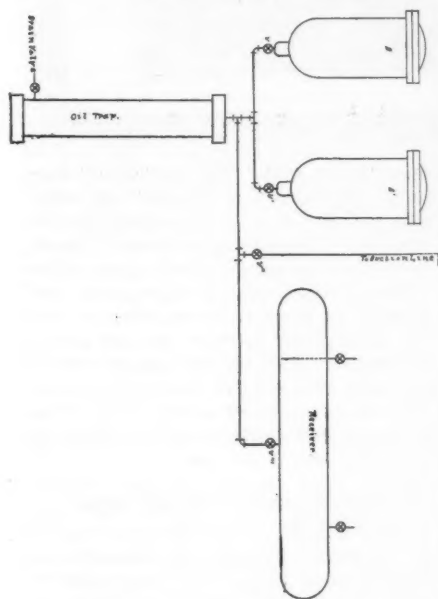
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CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger Estate.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.  
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.  
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
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LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselcher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NOBOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.  
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pilabry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.  
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.  
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.  
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

ties get into the liquid receiver, they may be run into the trap by opening the valve  $v^{III}$ . The valves  $v$  and  $v^I$  are, of course, closed while this is being done. The gauge glass on the liquid receiver will indicate how much has been run into the trap. It is good practice to do this after the trap has been emptied of the oil from the separators. The valve  $v^{II}$  connects the trap with the suction side of the compressor. When the pressure has been reduced to the suction pressure, the "frost" line on the trap will indicate how much oil or



HOME-MADE AMMONIA OIL TRAP.  
(Illustration from Refrigerating World.)

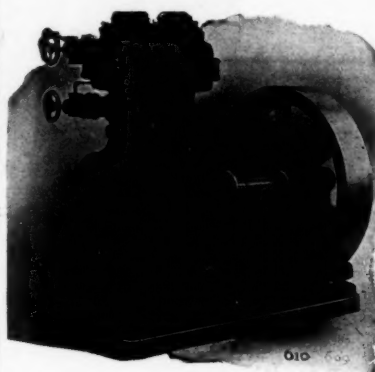
other impurities, if any, have been run in from the liquid receiver.

The operating engineer knows how much oil he is using, and from previous amounts taken from the trap, knows about how often it should be emptied, or partly so. The warmth of the connecting pipes may be used as a rough indication, or a little liquid ammonia may be run in from time to time, and the "frost" line will indicate the height of the oil that has collected.

In a vertical position, the trap can be conveniently and preferably located in a warm place. The drain pipe may be led up so that the oil will discharge directly into a filter when the drain valve is opened. With the trap in a vertical position, the surface of the

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

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oil presents a small area in contact with the ammonia gas.

This allows of a more thorough separation, and I have taken oil from these traps when the smell of ammonia was hardly perceptible. It is not necessary to remove all the oil. Some of it may be left to form a seal. The saturated condition of the oil will indicate when enough has been withdrawn.

These traps are easily constructed of 6 or 8-inch pipe with a cap on each end, and from four to six feet long, according to the requirements of a particular case. A good many operating engineers still adhere to the practice of leading a pipe from the separators to some out of the way place, and make no attempt to save the oil.

In careful practice, the amount blown out each time will not be very great. For this reason it is thought, by some, unnecessary to save it. If the amount wasted in this manner is kept track of, and multiplied by the current price of oil, the cost of the oil wasted will be found to be considerable during a year's time. Here, too, ammonia costs something. The amount lost in this manner, added to the other losses, increases the amount required to replenish the charge each year.

In applications where the smell of ammonia is objectionable to employes and others, and where goods that are exposed would be damaged, some arrangement, similar to that shown in the figure, will have to be provided, unless a serviceable regenerator is in use.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you study this page?

### PASTEURIZATION AND BUTTER.

The fourth annual meeting of the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, held in Washington on October 27, 28 and 29, 1915, brought out considerable with reference to milk-born diseases in the human race.

Dr. Wiley showed the difficulty he encountered in his efforts to secure cows of a standard fit to use in his new dairy at Washington, and told of his having to go to the mountains of Virginia and Kentucky and there secure inferior cows in order that he might get animals free from tuberculosis. Doctors Alsberg and Melvin and Schroeder of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the latter the most eminent authority on communicable diseases in the country, all had much to say on the various diseases passed so commonly to the human from the cow through milk, butter and cheese. Yet, this same association showed that it was ready to confront this disease situation and passed, though after a hard fight, a resolution declaring for pasteurization of the entire milk supply.

Will the butter people do as much?

Reports show that 15 per cent. of tuberculosis is of bovine origin and also that far less than 50 per cent. of the cream used for butter manufacture is pasteurized.

There have been five Congressional hearings on oleomargarine, and from each of these oleomargarine has emerged unscathed. From the activity of the National Dairy Union, it would appear that an attempt is being made to bring about yet another oleomargarine hearing at the coming Congress.

But from the signs of the times it would

seem that if started, this hearing may more than likely result in an exhaustive investigation of butter, milk and cheese, and the outcome be a Federal inspector in all dairies, creameries and cheese factories doing an interstate business, and the control of the label with the declaration showing color, and also the control of the moisture, salt, curd and fat content, as well as the rejection of much fat now used on account of inferior quality, deterioration, age and on account of same being a bearer of disease germs.—The American Food Journal.

### MOTOR TRUCKS IN THE WAR.

James G. Shelley, inspector of motor trucks for the Packard Motor Car Company, has returned to Detroit after a year spent in Petrograd, where he was engaged in grooming the American-made motor vehicles for their participation in the activities of the European war. While never approaching the firing line, the Detroit man, through his service at the Government's motor transport base, had an exceptional opportunity to study the performance of trucks built in this country in carrying on the grim business of war.

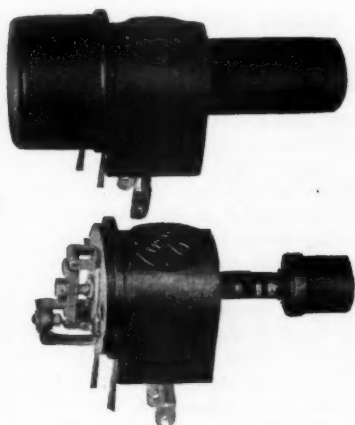
"The motor manufacturer of the United States has won world-wide fame for the sheer honest worth of his product and that will have a tremendous effect after the war ends," Mr. Shelley says. "The developments of the past year abroad have demonstrated more forcibly than anything else could, how greatly the world must depend on gasoline these days and the showing of the vehicles from this country has made them the standard of the earth for heavy duty hauling."

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### ALTERNATING CURRENT MOTORS.

In alternating current motor installations it is common practice to provide means for automatically disconnecting the motor from the circuit in the event of sustained overload. It is also usual, except in the case of some small motors which can be thrown directly on the line underload, to cut the motor out of circuit when the line voltage drops to a certain predetermined percentage of normal.

Protection against overload is to prevent too great heating and consequent damage to the motor. Cutting the motors off the line



NEW RELAY FOR A. C. MOTORS.

when the voltage drops sufficiently to cause them to stop, or be largely reduced in speed, prevents the occurrence of various disturbances that might arise when the motors suddenly drew current greatly in excess of normal on the resumption of the regular line voltage.

To provide for both overload and low-voltage protection of alternating current motors up to 2,500 volts and 300 amperes, the General Electric Company has developed a new relay for use in conjunction with the usual type of G. E. low voltage release. The relay consists of a solenoid and plunger, a set of contacts that are opened when the plunger arises, and a time delay arrangement, known as an inverse time limit dashpot, for retarding the upward movement of the plunger.

The dashpot consists of a small covered cylindrical vessel partly filled with a special oil, and a disk containing an opening whose size can be adjusted outside of the dashpot by a needle valve on the lower end of a rod between the disk and the lower end of the solenoid plunger. The size of the opening in the disk determines its resistance to moving upward in the oil when the relay operates, and thus the time delay between the beginning of movement of the plunger and the opening of the relay contacts. The needle valve can be adjusted to give a delayed opening of the relay contacts of from 10 sec. to 5 min. at 25 per cent. overload. The current at which the relay will operate can be varied from normal to twice normal, depending on the setting of the plunger.

Under operating conditions the relay coil is connected in series with the motor circuit and the low voltage release coil, across one

phase in series with the contacts of the relay. Thus when the current in the circuit remains at a point equal to or greater than the relay current setting for a period equal to the time setting of the dashpot, the plunger will rise, open the relay contacts, cut current of the low voltage release coil and cause the motor circuit to open.

This relay is mostly employed with motors using self-contained compensator control, but sometimes for switchboard service when both low voltage and time delay overload protection are required. Here series relays replace the secondary relays, current transformers and oil switch tripping coils otherwise required.

Although, as previously mentioned, the current calibration is from normal to twice normal, and time adjustment from 10 sec. to 5 min. on 25 per cent. overload, the delay recommended is about 15 sec. at the starting current of the motor. This affords ample protection to the motor against damage from overload or single operation, but prevents the circuit from being opened while the motor is starting.

The new relay is a vast improvement over the one previously manufactured. The contacts, dashpot and calibrating tube are inclosed by dust-proof stamped steel covers. Current and time adjustment are accomplished outside of the dashpot simply with the aid of a screw driver. The settings are constant, for an adjusting nut is locked in place after each setting is made.

### HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

do not seem to be interested. One of the packers sold a couple of cars of spready butt brands at 22½c. No trading reported in Texas steers. Heavies are freely offered at 21½c. for late August to date, although one packer is asking 22c., however this selection seems to be rather neglected, and as they are accumulating, buyers seem to think 21c. will be accepted before long. Colorados are probably the weakest selection on the list, they are certainly in the largest supply. Most packers talking 20½c., although some want 21½c. Buyers seem to think they will be obtainable at pretty close to 20c. before very long. The tanners who were freely paying 24½c. for heavy native cows a few weeks past, now seem to be entirely out of the market, as all packers are willing to sell late October and November at 24½c., and buyers seem to feel the market is on its way down to 24c. One of the packers succeeded in getting 23c. for around 5,000 45 to 55, September and early October light native cows. Most all the packers have October-November which they are offering at 23c., while independent packers can be had from ½c. per pound less, consequently buyers are playing these against the big packers, trying to get prices down. Branded cows were fairly active. One packer sold around 7,000 middle October at 22c., which is ¼c. advance over their last previous sale, although we understand some late October running up to the end of the month were included at 21¾c.; one of the other packers sold out their November production, estimated around 12,000 at 21½c. Native bulls practically all cleaned up to January 1. Nominally quoted 21c. Branded bulls all sold up to January 1, with the exception of a few from Southern points, that are firmly held at around 17@17½c.

#### Boston.

The domestic hide market is steady, with moderate trading at full prices. In some cases slight advances have been obtained, but

on the whole tanners are moving slowly. Many tanners thought that by waiting the price of hides would break, but as the end of the good season approaches those tanners who want good hides are taking hold. The whole run of hides is very moderate this year, and when divided into certain weights the quantities offered are small, particularly so because of the rapid improvement in the leather market. Ohio extremes have sold at 26½@21c., and buffs at 19½@20c., according to description of the individual offerings. Southerns are firmly held with more demand from the Western than from the Eastern tanners. The local market is inactive, with a few sales reported all the way from 17½@18¾c., according to origin. Kips are in small supply. The calfskin market is strong and advancing. Only small lots are available at country points and these are firmly held. Also the competition for those by the foreign dealers is pushing up the price. Skins of 4 to 5 lbs. are held at \$1.30, with some brokers asking from one to five cents more; 5 to 7 lb. skins are offered at \$1.70@1.75; 7 to 9's, \$2.30; 9 to 12's, \$2.70. These are the lowest figures asked for good quality stock. There is nothing new in the foreign market and the tanners who have been depending upon these skins for their best leather are finding difficulty in obtaining substitutes on domestic skins.

#### New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—The total movement for the week was not large, and prices remained about the same. The large buyers are not interested and are talking less than a week ago. Importers would like to clean out their holdings, but the big tanning corporation continues to stay out of this market with ideas a cent a pound under asking prices. Bogotas are nominally quoted at 30@31c., Orinocos at 30¾c., Puerto Cabellos 30½c., Central Americans 29c. Stocks of dry hides are being cut down and are reported now to be about 302,500. About 122,302 dry and W. S. River Plates imported for tanners' account. Now and then a few lots of dry and wet salted hides are taken for export. Two thousand dry Mexicans sold at 28c., 1,000 Ecuadorians at 25c., 1,300 Bucaramangas at 30½c., and 2,600 W. S. Mexicans at private terms, thought to be about 18½c. A sale of 4,000 Sansinena steers was reported here at 23¾c. late October salting, also a rumor of 12,000 more South Americans moved which is unconfirmed at this writing.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The week's trading was dull and sales few. The hide situation is somewhat easier as most buyers are out of the market and the only change to sell is to find a tanner who needs something for immediate use. One Brooklyn packer moved about 1,500 October cows, all weights, at 21½c. Still holding about 10 cars October and early Novembers at 22c. A few inquiries continue to come in for spready native steers which are being held at 27½c., buyers' ideas are ¼c. less. Available stocks are moderate and prices are more or less nominal.

**CALFSKINS.**—There is a good demand and inquiry for calfskins. Receipts of skins are small and available supplies are limited. New York Cities are quoted as follows: 5 to 7 at \$1.90@1.95, 7 to 9 at \$2.50@2.55, 9 to 12 \$2.95@3.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Market rules generally quiet and trading is restricted. The volume of stock moving is small. Tanners' views for hides from any section not over 19c. for buffs and 20c. for extremes. A good lot of Pennsylvania extremes were offered in this market at 20¾c., with buyers' ideas not over 20c. One local dealer claims he was offered by country holders a car Ohio packer and country first salt cows 25 and up at 21½c., and car New England buffs at 19c., selected, here untaken. Country calfskins continue steady to strong. Dealers are talking a nickel higher with few to offer. Quotations are as follows: 5 to 7 at \$1.65@1.70, 7 to 9 \$2.25@2.30, 9 to 12 \$2.65@2.70 each.

# Chicago Section

Gee whiz! How a biter hates to be bit!

Not all the "con" men are city-raised, nor are all honest men farmers!

Just what particular business calls for a man to be "in it for his health," anyhow?

They lightened the load on the packer's burro a bit by sticking a part of it on the railroad's mule.

As one live livestock producer said: "Before you plead guilty, hear the evidence." Not so worse!

There is something to organization—when it speaks and acts as a unit—like unto a hornets' nest!

Who does not try his darndest to buy on the "low" dollar basis and sell on the "high"? Is it criminal?

What kind of a fellow would you call him who goes begging for a "chaw" with a plug in his fist?

There are lawyers and LAWYERS, and Bob McManus is in the latter class. You just gotta like that guy!

Perhaps Henry Ford could throw a little light on the "busted" livestock raisers' wall. It's a cinch some of the diamond dealers could!

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 13, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 9.78 cents per pound.

Patrick Cudahy, the wizard hog products presagist, has retired from active participation in business, in favor of his son, Michael F., a chip "off the old block." Some "block" and some "chip"!

**J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.**  
**MEATS, LARD, OLEOS,**  
**∴ FUTURES ∴**  
**GREASES, TALLOWES,**  
**ETC.**

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**WE DESIGN AND REMODEL**  
**PACKING PLANTS.**  
**ALLIED INDUSTRIES.**  
**ICE FACTORIES.**  
**COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.**  
WRITE US.

If you must make a dramatic speech, do not wind up with an unguarded epigram or simile that your hearers can stick a pin in and bust it. Spoils the whole bake!

Say! It takes a real guy to make good on a "long" on suspicion and "short" on fact basis. Rules and regulations do not constitute law, nor does "my idea of this thing" constitute an incontrovertible fact.

"Yassuh," said Sam to his attorney before the trial, "Ah did steal dat mule!" After the trial, which vindicated Sam, the lawyer said to Sam: "Well, Sam! How now?" "Well, suh," said Sam, "aftah heahing yoh mak dat speech to de jedge an' jury, Ah's postiv Ah didn't steal dat mule!"

Charles J. Brand, chief of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, presided at a meeting of representatives of livestock and meat industries this week at the Sherman Hotel. Mr. Brand's interlocutory interpretation met with the hearty approval and admiration of the whole assemblage. And his middle name is "B. Fair."

When Dr. Kenealy, afterwards M. P. for Roscommon County, Ireland, was a barrister at law practising before the Court of the Queen's Bench, he one day defended a client in his usual aggressive and to some minds offensive manner, to such an extent one of the bewigged judges leaned over and said impressively to Kenealy, "Do you mean to show your contempt for this Court?" "No, my Lord," said Kenealy; "I was trying to conceal it." There are others!

W. G. Press & Company say of the provision situation: "We think 6 cents will be the stopping place for hogs for a time, but we still believe that the hogs will sell nearer 5 cents than 6 cents some time this winter. This will have to be brought about, of course, by big hog receipts and slow trade in the product, both of which we think will be in evidence during the heavy packing season. The period of the Fall trade in hog meats is drawing to a close. Poultry, etc., during Thanksgiving and Christmas make a dull trade in fresh pork, and the killing of hogs by farmers and small town butchers all over the country will slacken the trade from the big centers, and accumulation of hog products will be heavy. These things will all tend to lower values. Considerable talk about a good broad trade in meats and also a big demand for fats, other than lard, is

encouraging a good many to buy lard. There are also a lot of investors who follow the principle of buying provisions around Thanksgiving for a profit. This may be felt this year, as usual, and we may have a higher provision market. The manufacturers would encourage a higher provision market at this time, as it would enable them to 'hedge' a large proportion of their winter's packing to advantage. We feel bearish on provisions and would take advantage of any swell to sell provisions, especially May lard."

## MAKING CUSTOMERS PAY UP.

People can pay their bills a good deal easier than either they or their creditors think. We have conversed within the last few months with a great many retailers, and almost invariably they have stated to us that they regret they have not compelled their customers to pay their bills more promptly. They have stated to us that they believe that they would have made friends instead of enemies and that their customers would have had more respect for them.

There are always people who will not pay under any circumstances until they are obliged to. Listen to this: In many Massachusetts towns, until this year, tax payers could pay their taxes—half October 15 and the other half on or before the first Wednesday in January, without interest, and in many towns with the additional inducement of six per cent. discount. The State of Massachusetts, which shows more and more the disposition to interfere in the management of affairs of the town, passed a law which requires that the entire tax due must be paid on or before October 15, and that all taxes remaining unpaid November 1 will be charged interest from October 15.

It was quite generally predicted that this would be a great hardship to a great many people paying the entire tax in a lump at one time. November 2 we inquired of the tax collector of a country town how the people were paying up. He told us that the taxes had been coming in surprisingly well, much better than ever before when the tax payers were permitted to pay only one half at this time, "and" said the collector, "those who paid their taxes promptly under the old system are paying promptly now. Those who were always delinquents will be delinquents now, even at the expense of added interest."

There is a good deal of poppycock about delinquent debtors and the dealer is justified either at this time or any other time of

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**PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGEES**  
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CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

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Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.  
**Packers and Commission Slaughterers**  
**Beef, Pork and Mutton**  
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

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**Beef and Pork Packers**  
Boneless Beef Cuts. Sausage Materials.  
Commission Slaughterers.  
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Correspondence Solicited  
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CHICAGO

T. A. Boyer, Pres. G. Summer, Secy. & Treas.  
S. R. Tomkins, V. P.  
**TOMKINS-SUMMER CO.**  
BUY AND SELL  
HORNS, HOOFs, BONES,  
GREASE, TALLOW, TANKAGE,  
FERTILIZER MATERIAL,  
GLUE STOCK, ETC.  
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING  
CHICAGO.

Established 1877  
**W. G. PRESS & CO.**  
175 W. Jackson Bld'g, Chicago  
**PORK LARD SHORTRIBS**  
**For Future Delivery**  
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

W. P. Anderson, Pres. P. S. Bartlett, Secy.  
E. G. Dunn, Vice-Pres., Mason City, Iowa.  
**W. P. ANDERSON & CO.**  
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS  
RECEIVERS — SHIPPERS — FUTURES  
Consignments Solicited  
CHICAGO, 920 Webster Building

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BROKER  
PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL  
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TALLOW, GREASES, ETC.  
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Cotton Seed Products Vegetable Oils and Animal Fats  
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Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers **ALL GRADES OF ANIMAL HAIR**  
DEALERS IN HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW, GREASE, DRY BONES AND PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS  
CHICAGO

the year in pressing for settlements, in compelling settlements, in fact. He certainly owes it to himself, and there are many thinking retailers who believe that they owe it to their customers, on the ground that there are many people who will not save money for their own benefit unless they are compelled by some force which penalizes them if they fail to meet requirements.—New England. Tradesman.

**WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS**

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 8.....	22,616	1,585	20,553
Tuesday, Nov. 9.....	6,770	2,062	33,491
Wednesday, Nov. 10.....	15,522	1,408	40,947
Thursday, Nov. 11.....	4,722	844	28,118
Friday, Nov. 12.....	1,444	278	22,758
Saturday, Nov. 13.....	515	19	13,311
Total last week.....	51,589	6,196	169,178
Previous week.....	54,425	7,747	128,943
Cor. week, 1914.....	.....	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1913.....	58,224	4,853	163,328

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 8.....	1,829	131	2,425
Tuesday, Nov. 9.....	185	63	1,200
Wednesday, Nov. 10.....	1,555	107	1,929
Thursday, Nov. 11.....	760	50	3,869
Friday, Nov. 12.....	191	.....	3,632
Saturday, Nov. 13.....	.....	.....	1,625
Total last week.....	4,520	351	14,740
Previous week.....	3,657	239	4,118
Cor. week, 1914.....	.....	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1913.....	20,917	314	38,494

\*Closed on account of federal quarantine.

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Nov. 13, 1915.....	1,585,694	5,960,224	2,659,734
Same period, 1914.....	1,954,888	5,312,880	4,753,415

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Nov. 13, 1915.....	506,000
Previous week.....	517,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	338,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	564,000
Total year to date.....	21,670,000
Same period, 1914.....	19,566,000
Same period, 1913.....	20,929,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Nov. 13, 1915.....	197,000	370,200	234,900
Week ago.....	207,000	306,900	232,500
Year ago.....	118,300	247,900	161,800
Two years ago.....	104,600	392,800	558,500

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to Nov. 13, and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	6,142,000	5,789,000
Hogs.....	15,335,000	13,817,000
Sheep.....	9,107,000	11,177,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending Nov. 13, 1915:
Armour & Co.....	32,600
Swift & Co.....	16,200
S. & S. Co.....	11,200
Morris & Co.....	13,200
Hammond Co.....	10,000
Western P. Co.....	13,200
Anglo-American.....	10,000
Independent P. Co.....	8,800
Boyd & Lunham.....	7,000
Roberts & Oake.....	5,100
Brennan P. Co.....	6,100
Miller & Hart.....	4,100
Others.....	18,800
Totals.....	156,300
Previous week.....	130,500
Cor. week, 1914.....	.....
Total, 1915.....	5,477,400
Total, 1914.....	.....

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lamb.
This week.....	\$8.80	\$6.80	\$5.90	\$9.00
Previous week.....	8.70	6.95	5.75	8.65
Cor. week, 1914.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.35	8.00	4.00	7.45
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.15	7.76	4.05	7.15
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.65	6.47	3.50	5.55

\*Closed owing to quarantine.

## CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$5.15@10.40
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.75@10.50
Inferior heifers.....	4.75@ 5.40
Good to choice heifers.....	5.75@ 9.00
Good to choice cows.....	4.75@ 6.85
Cutters.....	3.80@ 4.50
Canners.....	2.50@ 3.85
Butcher bulls.....	5.50@ 7.00
Bologna bulls.....	4.75@ 5.40

Good to prime veal calves.....	9.50@10.75
Heavy calves.....	7.50@ 9.25

## HOGS.

Prime to light butchers.....	\$6.75@7.05
Fair to fancy light.....	6.00@6.55
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	6.75@7.05
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	6.60@6.90
Heavy mixed packing.....	6.25@6.60
Rough heavy packing.....	6.00@6.30
Pigs, fair to good.....	5.60@6.00
*Stags.....	5.50@6.40

\*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$5.00@5.75
Western ewes.....	5.00@5.75
Yearlings.....	6.00@7.75
Wethers, fair to choice.....	5.50@6.45
Native lambs.....	8.00@9.00
Fed western lambs.....	8.40@8.90

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	\$14.50	\$14.50	\$14.40	\$14.40
January.....	16.65	16.70	16.62½	16.65
May.....	16.65	16.65	16.65	16.65

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.92½	8.97½	8.92½	\$8.90
January.....	9.15	9.17½	9.12½	\$9.15
May.....	9.22½	9.25	9.22½	\$9.22½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.17½	9.17½	9.12½	9.12½
May.....	9.30	9.30	9.22½	9.25

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	.....	.....	14.15	.....
January.....	16.55	16.55	16.45	16.45
May.....	16.60	16.60	16.40	\$16.47½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.07½	9.07½	9.00	\$9.00
May.....	9.15	9.20	9.12½	9.12½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.05	9.07½	9.00	\$9.00
May.....	9.20	9.20	9.15	\$9.17½

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.10	14.17½	14.10	\$14.17½
January.....	16.32½	16.50	16.30	\$16.47½
May.....	16.32½	16.50	16.32½	\$16.47½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.95	9.02½	8.95	9.00
January.....	9.07½	9.15	9.07½	9.15

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.00	9.02½	8.95	\$9.02½
May.....	9.12½	9.17½	9.12½	\$9.17½

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.25	14.50	14.25	\$14.50
January.....	16.70	16.70	16.57½	\$16.67½
May.....	16.62½	16.67½	16.62½	16.67½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.75	8.82½	8.75	\$8.82½
January.....	9.10	9.15	9.05	9.10
May.....	9.15	9.32½	9.15	\$9.27½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.00	9.12½	9.00	\$9.12½
May.....	9.15	9.32½	9.15	\$9.27½

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.50	14.60	14.50	14.55
January.....	16.67½	16.80	16.62½	\$16.72½
May.....	16.82½	16.82½	16.70	\$16.70

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.85	8.87½	8.85	\$8.87½
December.....	8.80	8.87½	8.80	\$8.87½
January.....	9.10	9.20	9.07½	\$9.17½
May.....	9.27½	9.40	9.25	9.35

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.15	9.20	9.07½	9.15
May.....	9.27½	9.32½	9.27½	9.30

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.75	14.85	14.70	\$14.85
January.....	16.80	16.87½	16.80	\$16.87½
May.....	16.80	16.85	16.77½	\$16.85

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.85	8.90	8.85	\$8.90
January.....	9.17½	9.20	9.10	\$9.20
May.....	9.37½	9.40	9.30	\$9.40

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.20	9.20	9.12½	\$9.20
May.....	9.32½	9.40	9.30	\$9.40

†Bld. †Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@25
Corned Ribs.....	11	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	18	@12½
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	18	@18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@23
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@18
Legs, fancy.....	24	@25
Stew.....	14	@20
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	.....	@35
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	.....	@35
Chops, French, each.....	.....	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	15	@16
Stew.....	14	@12½
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Hind Quarters.....	16	@18
Fore Quarters.....	12	@12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	@22
Shoulder Chops.....	16	@16

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	15	@18
Pork Chops.....	18	@20
Pork Shoulders.....	18	@15
Pork Tenders.....	16	@35
Pork Butts.....	16	@16
Spare Ribs.....	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@11
Leaf Lard.....	.....	@11

## Veal.

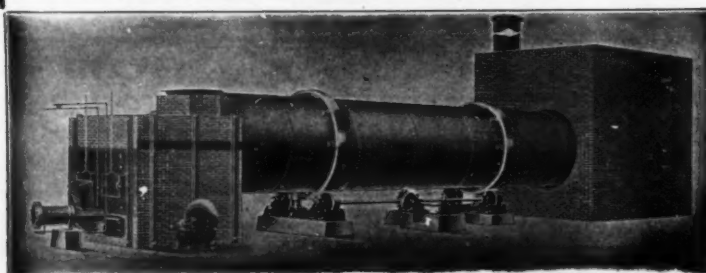
Hind Quarters.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters.....	14	@16
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	14	@14
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	18	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	13½	@13½
Bones, per cwt.....	15	@15
Califskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	19	@19
Califskins, under 15 lbs. (deacon's).....	18	@18
Kips.....	18	@18

47 of the largest  
PACKING COMPANIES  
are now using  
**BREWERS & PACKERS  
SPECIAL ENAMEL**  
Hard and Smooth as Tile  
and just as Washable  
Prices Right. Ask us  
**THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.**  
CLEVELAND, O.

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient  
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

**American Process Co.**  
68 William St., - - New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	13 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Good native steers.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Native steers, medium.....	@ 13
Helfers, good.....	@ 10
Cows.....	8 1/2 @ 10
Hind Quarters, choice.....	@ 10 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice.....	@ 12

## Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 22
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@ 24
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@ 30
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	@ 18
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@ 22
Cow Loins.....	@ 11
Cow Short Loins.....	@ 13
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@ 18
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	@ 14
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	@ 14 1/2
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@ 10
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 17
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 15
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 12
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 11
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 9
Rolls.....	@ 13 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 13
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 12
Cow Rounds.....	@ 9
Flank Steak.....	@ 14 1/2
Rump Butts.....	@ 12
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 11
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Cow Chucks.....	8 @ 9
Boneless Chucks.....	@ 8 1/2
Steer Plates.....	@ 8
Medium Plates.....	@ 7 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	@ 10
Briskets, No. 2.....	@ 9
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 12 1/2
Steer Navel Ends.....	@ 7
Cow Navel Ends.....	@ 6 1/2
Fore Shanks.....	@ 6 1/2
Hind Shanks.....	@ 5 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 12
Trimnings.....	@ 8 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.....	4 1/2 @ 6
Hearts.....	5 @ 6 1/2
Tongues.....	@ 17
Sweetbreads.....	@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@ 5 1/2
Livers.....	@ 6 1/2
Kidneys, each.....	@ 4

## Veal.

Heavy Carcasses, Veal.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Light Carcasses.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Good Carcasses.....	16 @ 16 1/2
Good Saddles.....	10 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Medium Racks.....	@ 12 1/2
Good Racks.....	@ 15 1/2

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	@ 6 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	@ 20
Calf Livers.....	24 @ 25
Heads, each.....	@ 25

## Lambs.

Good Caul.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@ 15
Saddles, Caul.....	@ 15
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@ 13
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@ 17
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@ 20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	@ 1 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@ 10
Good Sheep.....	@ 11
Medium Saddles.....	@ 12
Good Saddles.....	@ 13
Good Racks.....	@ 10
Medium Racks.....	@ 9
Mutton Legs.....	@ 14 1/2
Mutton Loins.....	@ 9
Mutton Stew.....	@ 7
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Pork Loins.....	@ 13 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	@ 12 1/2
Tenderloins.....	@ 24
Spare Ribs.....	@ 9 1/2
Butts.....	@ 12
Hocks.....	@ 8
Trimnings.....	@ 11
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	@ 15
Tails.....	@ 7 1/2
Snouts.....	@ 5
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 4
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 6
Blade Bones.....	@ 9
Blade Meat.....	@ 2
Cheek Meat.....	@ 3 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.....	8 @ 3 1/2
Neck Bones.....	@ 4
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 11 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	@ 6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 5 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	@ 12
Slip Bones.....	@ 5 1/2
Tail Bones.....	@ 3 1/2
Brains.....	@ 3 1/2
Bacfat.....	@ 10 1/2
Hams.....	@ 13 1/2

Calas.....	@ 12
Bellies.....	@ 16
Shoulders.....	@ 11 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@ 10 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@ 10 1/4
Choice Bologna.....	@ 12
Frankfurters.....	@ 13
Liver, with beef and pork.....	@ 9 1/4
Tongue.....	@ 14
Minced Sausage.....	@ 11
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine.....	@ 12 1/2
New England Sausage.....	@ 17 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 18 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage.....	@ 14
Berliner Sausage.....	@ 14 1/4
Oxford Butts in casings.....	@ 21
Polish Sausage.....	@ 12
Garlic Sausage.....	@ 12 1/4
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@ 13 1/4
Farm Sausage.....	@ 17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 12 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 13
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	@ 25 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	@ 15
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@ 10 1/4
Jellied Roll.....	@ 19

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new).....	@ 26 1/2
German Salami.....	@ 23 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@ 26 1/2
Holsteiner.....	@ 18
Mettwurst.....	@ 16 1/4
Farmer.....	@ 20 1/2

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 1.45
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.20 @ 8.50
Pork Link, kits.....	@ 2.00
Pork Links, 1/2 @ 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.60 @ 9.50
Polish sausage, kits.....	@ 1.95
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.50 @ 9.25
Frankfurts, kits.....	@ 2.05
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.70 @ 10.00
Blood sausage, kits.....	@ 1.55
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.00 @ 7.25
Liver sausage, kits.....	@ 1.55
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.00 @ 7.25
Head Cheese, kits.....	@ 1.55
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.00 @ 7.25

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$0.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	8.75
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	11.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	20.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.75
Sheep Tongues, Short Out, barrels.....	40.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$2.25
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	4.25
No. 6, 1 doz. to case.....	14.25
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case.....	41.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$2.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	5.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	9.50
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box.....	17.75

## BARELEED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@ 19.50
Plate Beef.....	@ 19.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 19.00
Mess Beef.....	@ 18.00
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@ —
Rump Butts.....	@ 22.00
Mess Pork, old.....	@ 18.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 23.00
Family Back Pork.....	@ —
Bean Pork.....	@ 17.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@ 13 1/2
Pure lard.....	@ 10 1/4
Lard, substitute, tes.....	@ 10
Lard, compound.....	@ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels.....	@ 67
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.....	@ 10 1/4
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 60 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.....	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	16 1/2 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	16 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@ 10 1/4
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 11
Extra Short Clears.....	@ 12 1/2
Extra Short Ribs.....	@ 12 1/2
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@ 12 1/2
Butts.....	@ 9 1/4
Bacon meats, 1 1/4 c. more.....	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 10
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@ 11
Skinned Hams.....	@ 17 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.....	@ 12 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 14 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 29
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.....	@ 18

Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@ 15 1/4
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@ 14
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 23
Dried Beef Insides.....	@ 26
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 23 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@ 21
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@ 24 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams.....	@ 25 1/2
Boiled Calas.....	@ 20 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 20 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@ 18 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set.....	@ 16
Beef export rounds.....	@ 30
Beef middles, per set.....	@ 55
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 17
Beef weasands.....	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 60
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 45
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, export.....	@ 13
Hog bungs, large, mediums.....	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@ 3
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 4

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	3.15 @ 3.25
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.95 @ 3.00
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 12%.....	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 11%.....	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.90 @ 3.00
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2.60 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	@ 22.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	@ 20.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	21.00 @ 22.00

## HORNS, HOOFES AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. aver.....	150.00 @ 175.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	30.00 @ 32.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	33.00 @ 35.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	45.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 32-40 lbs. av., per ton.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 50-55 lbs. av., per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	28.00 @ 28.50

## LARD.

Prime steam, cask.....	@ 8.85
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 8.60
Leaf.....	@ 11.00
Compound.....	@ 9
Neutral lard.....	@ 13

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Tallow.....	@ 9
Grease, yellow.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Grease, A white.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock.....	10 @ 11
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.....	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose.....	@ 6.65

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Prime city.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Packers' prime.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Packers' No. 1.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 2.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice.....	7 1/4 @ 8
White, "A".....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
White, "B".....	7 @ 7 1/4
Bone.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Crackling.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
House.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Yellow.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Brown.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Glue Stock.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Garage grease.....	@ 8 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	@ 57
Glycerine, dynamite.....	53 @ 55
Glycerine, crude soap.....	40 @ 45
Glycerine, candle.....	38 @ 40

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	56 1/2 @ 57
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	@ 56
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a. n.....	3 1/4 @ 3 3/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.....	1.90 @ 2.00

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	85 @ 80
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	85 @ 87 1/2
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	92 1/2 @ 95
Red oak lard tierces.....	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10
White oak lard tierces.....	1.15 @ 1.20
White oak ham curing tierces, galv. iron hoops.....	1.40 @ 1.45

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	18 @ 19
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 @ 11
Borax.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Sugar—	
White, clarified.....	@ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 6 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 5 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.25
Ashton, car lots.....	2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x.....	1.40

# Retail Section

## BUTCHERS MUST PAY INSPECTION.

The butchers of Louisville, Ky., must continue to pay the cost of meat inspection by that city. They have protested that it was not fair to impose inspection fees on them when inspections in other lines were done at city expense. The mayor has replied, however, that he believes they should stand the expense of inspection and he will not consent to the abolishing of the fee. He says:

"These inspections were established in the days before the purposes of government were as well established and thought out as at present. Had the framers of the laws governing these inspections been in a position to know the unfairness of the city bearing the cost of them the cost would have been placed on the things inspected. So clearly demonstrated is the policy that the inspected should pay for the inspection, and not the city, that it would be a backward step to put the cost of meat inspection upon the city. During my administration the expense of any inspections that may be established will be borne by the inspected, because I believe this to be the only fair and equitable way."

The decision of Mayor Buschemeyer greatly pleased the officials of the Health Department, who viewed with alarm the attempt to tamper with the meat inspection ordinance in force for the past six months.

"It would be a grave mistake to alter in any way the present meat inspection ordinance," Dr. W. Ed Grant said when he learned that Mayor Buschemeyer had turned down the plea of the butchers. "If the cost of city inspection is a hardship on the thirty-five butchers they can escape it by accepting free Government inspection."

"I am convinced that withdrawal of the fee for city inspection would be followed by the surrender of Federal inspection by a majority of the larger slaughterhouses which secured it after the passage of the meat inspection ordinance. This would increase the cost of city inspection at least 50 per cent. over what it is now costing."

The present cost of maintaining the city system of inspection is \$650 a month. Inspection fees collected are averaging \$350 a month, the deficit being paid by the city.

## TO TEACH RETAILER EFFICIENCY.

More than 800 National Cash Register Company salesmen, representing every city in the United States and Canada, attended a big Prosperity Convention at the factory in Dayton, Ohio, November 8-10. Every available hotel room was leased by the company for the occasion, and dormitories were erected in the office building to handle the overflow.

"Business is booming," was the slogan of the meeting. At the first session, following an address by John H. Patterson, president of the company, in which he predicted that the country was about to experience the greatest era of prosperity in its history, a poll was taken of the salesmen. They were asked to tell the condition of agriculture, mining, industry, commerce and finance in their respective territories. Of the entire 800, over

95 per cent. reported that every one of these five lines had improved tremendously in the last six months.

The major part of the time at the convention was spent in discussing new selling methods, general store efficiency, how to train clerks, trim windows, etc.

One subject on which special stress was laid was that of store systems. In this connection, the methods by which the smaller stores may compete successfully with the department stores were determined. It is the desire of the company, it is said, that its salesmen become experts in retail merchandising, so that they may be able to be of the greatest possible service to storekeepers everywhere, from the smallest to the largest.

A large number of talks were made by merchants who were invited to the convention from many cities of the country.

A motion picture entitled "The Evolution of a Store," was presented for the first time at the meeting. This film was produced by one of the leading photoplay companies of the country, and cost several thousand dollars. Dayton grocery stores were used for settings.

The first section of the picture showed a store in which all system in conducting business was lacking. The proprietor trusted to his memory to record charge sales, he used an open drawer for his cash, and allowed his son to waste his time flirting with girls who visited the store. Customers were naturally displeased, and constant rows resulted.

The scene then shifted to a more up-to-date store. Five years having elapsed, the same proprietor was shown in more prosperous circumstances. By this time he had installed up-to-date machines. Most of his former difficulties had now been overcome.

In the last reel the same merchant was shown in the most modern of stores, equipped with sanitary show cases, tile floor, the best scales, and the latest type of cash register. He had succeeded in developing a friendly rivalry among his clerks, mistakes were seldom made, and if they were made, responsibility could be fixed.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat and grocery market at Pleasureville, Ky., conducted by Preston James, has been destroyed by fire.

Louis Marko, a butcher at 145 Lenox avenue, New York, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$2,268 and assets of \$1,990.

Mr. Holt has decided to locate a meat market elsewhere in South Paris, Me., after he sells the one he is now conducting on Pine street, South Paris.

M. S. Burgess, who has been in the meat business on Broad street, Milford, Conn., has retired. James Ray is now proprietor of this store.

A meat market has been opened in Freedom, Me., by Charles Thompson.

The firm of Hammond & McConnell, conducting a meat and grocery market in Easthampton, Mass., have dissolved partnership.

Mr. Hammond's place has been taken by John Rohotham.

A meat market is being opened in Monaca, Pa., by M. Fronke, on 16th street.

Ralph R. Rice, of Topeka, Kan., has opened the Forest Green Meat Market at Perry, Kan.

George Sutcliffe and James East have purchased F. P. Radliff's meat market in Altoona, Kan.

James O'Shea, a butcher in Old Washington Market for many years, died at his home, 31 West Eighty-eighth street, New York, N. Y.

The meat market on St. Johns avenue, Lima, Ohio, recently purchased by W. H. Heineman and G. Denison from the Hullinger Bros., has been burglarized.

A meat market will be opened on Van Zant street, East Norwalk, Conn., by C. Fay, formerly manager of the Schultz market on West Washington street.

The J. M. Miller meat market at Altoona, Kan., has been taken over by Flint Gentry and Robert Hurley.

George Ladabouche has moved his stock of meats from the Ketchum building to the corner of Cedar and Pleasant streets, Pittsford, Vt.

Luther P. Wiggin, formerly in the wholesale and retail provision business in Boston, Mass., died at his home in Milton Mills, N. H.

W. H. Chapin and P. S. Cornelius have formed a partnership and have bought the Fightmaster meat market on North Central avenue, Parsons, Kan.

The grocery and meat market of Schultz Bros., which has been located at 220 Poyntz avenue, Manhattan, Kan., for a number of years, is now located at 228 Poyntz avenue.

W. W. Brown & Company have opened a butcher shop in the Brown building, Clarks, Neb., and Charles and Fred Brown will have charge.

P. J. Lorenzen has engaged in the meat business at Fremont, Neb.

William Cregan is to conduct a general store in connection with his meat market at Barnum, Ia.

M. White has sold out his butcher shop in Unadilla, Neb.

Fields & Fink have opened a new butcher shop in Royal, Neb.

Green Bros. have engaged in the meat business in Polk, Neb.

S. D. Rude has been succeeded in the meat business at Mangum, Okla., by J. T. Casey & Son.

The meat curing plant of L. C. Burkhart at Spokane, Wash., has been damaged by fire.

The Cathlamet Meat Company, Cathlamet, Wash., has been organized by R. B. Brinson and Frank Foster.

Walter Thomasma has succeeded to the meat business of Thomasma Bros. at Grand Rapids, Mich.

M. E. Saylor has been succeeded in the meat business at Boon, Mich., by Jack Robinson.

W. R. Nichols has engaged in the meat business at 210 North Mechanic street, Jackson, Mich.

Channing Hinkley has opened a butcher shop in the Hixson building, Vanderbilt, Mich. J. E. Martin has opened a new meat market at Pierson, Mich.

F. C. Murray has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Hawthorne, Cal.



W. H. Stout and W. F. Reading are about to engage in the meat business at Brooklyn, Mich.

Scheibel & Willis have engaged in the meat business at 216 South Mitchell street, Cadillac, Mich.

S. Malo has succeeded Malo & Sargent in the meat and grocery business at Sherwood, Mich.

C. R. Turney, Ontonagon, Mich., is putting in a stock of meats in connection with a grocery stock which he just purchased.

W. J. Gallehue, who recently disposed of his meat market in Springfield, Ohio, will open a meat market in connection with the Pickering grocery on North Maine street, Urbana, Ohio.

A meat department will be added to the grocery market at 1927 Eighth avenue, Altoona, Pa., conducted by J. H. Bigelow.

A meat market has been opened on Main street, Hinsdale, Mass., by Hugh Maxwell.

Paul Kulas, a butcher of Johnstown, Colo., will sell his meat market and will return to Germany.

Martin Nill has purchased the butcher business at Red Bank, N. J., formerly conducted by James McNair.

George Cunningham, a retired butcher, died of heart disease at his home, 191 Main street, Tottenville, S. I., N. Y.

William Armstrong, formerly a butcher in Windham, Mass., died at his home in Salem, Mass.

Thomas Handler's meat market at 211 King street, Wilmington, Del., has been damaged by fire.

The provision market on Gould street, Stoneham, Mass., formerly conducted by Sturtevant and Gilbert, has been purchased by Arthur H. Mansir.

Charles Loebl, formerly in the meat business in Washington Market, New York City, died at his home, 318 East Fifty-eighth street, New York, N. Y., from typhoid-pneumonia.

R. D. Johnson has sold his meat business in Greenwich Ville, Mass., to J. M. Vaughan.

William Prout and William Enos have purchased the butcher shop at Osceola, Wis., which has been conducted by August Newmann and his son for many years.

The meat business of D. O. Brewer's at Kingston, N. H., is managed by Mr. Roby.

A meat market has been opened in Georgetown, Conn., by Joseph Rowland, of Ridgefield, Conn.

The meat market on Central Square, Chatham, N. Y., recently conducted by Brooks & Losee, has been taken over by W. S. Hest and L. D. Hest, of Livingstonville, N. Y.

Glen Getz has sold his interest in the City Meat Market, East High street, New Philadelphia, Pa., to Frank Kempf. The other partner in the business is Walter Fellers.

Gilbert Sart has closed his meat market in Gloversville, N. Y., for the present.

#### COOKING FATS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

(Continued from page 17.)

in England. English brands of lard have not been seen on the market in this country.

The imports of edible oils include cottonseed and other oils, such as olive oil from Italy and Spain. The customs officials state that probably 60 per cent. of the edible oils is cottonseed oil, but it is impossible to learn what portion of it is sold for cooking purposes.

In Chile, however, 600,000 pounds per year are manufactured from seeds imported from Peru by a factory that is said to have a capacity of three times its present production. The product is a fair grade of cooking oil, which sells at a somewhat lower price than imported oil. The entire output, however, is handled by one firm and details of wholesale prices are unobtainable.

The American compound sold as lard retails at much the same price as the native lard, and the grasa sells at a somewhat lower

price. The following table shows the wholesale prices per quintal of 101.4 pounds, and retail prices per pound or quart, of the domestic and imported cooking fats and oils used in this district:

Wholesale:	Domestic.	Imported.
Lard, first quality .....	\$15.00	\$18.42
Lard, second quality .....	14.00	14.00
Grasa .....	11.70	11.70
Cottonseed oil, bottled .....	...	13.14
Cottonseed oil, in tins .....	...	...
Retail:		
Lard, first quality .....	\$0.24	\$0.26
Lard, second quality .....	.19	.19
Grasa .....	.18	.18
Cottonseed oil, bottled .....	...	\$.32½
Cottonseed oil, in tins .....	\$.40	\$.43

\*Per quart.

Imported fats and oils are sold by the importer direct to the retailer. Native products are sold by the producer or manufacturer direct to the wholesale and retail trade. There seems to be no room for the jobber in this line of business.

#### Prices of Lard and Oils at Iquique.

Consul Percival Gassett, of Iquique, reports as follows:

The cooking fats sold to retail grocers in this district of Chile are compound lard, cottonseed oil, and olive oil, all of which are used by the bakeries. In 1913 the United States supplied \$72,974 worth of compound lard out of total imports into Iquique of \$74,842 worth. Oils for cooking were imported into Iquique in 1913 to the value of \$84,214, of which the United States sent \$38,573 worth and Italy \$24,583 worth.

The lard from the United States is composed of cottonseed oil and oleo-stearin, and comes in 45 and 90 pound tins. Cottonseed oil is imported from California in 12-gallon cases. The oils from Spain, Italy and France are olive oils and are purchased in cases hold-10 tins of 1, 2, or 4 liters (1.06, 2.11, or 4.23 quarts).

The prices, calculated at 5.20 pesos to the dollar, are as follows: Lard, Corona brand—to jobber, \$10.22 per quintal of 101.4 pounds, c. i. f. Iquique; to retailer, \$15.75 per crate containing two 45-pound tins; to consumer, about 19 cents per pound; lard, Nube Blanca brand—to jobber, \$14.42 per quintal; to retailer, \$15.75 per quintal; to consumer, 19 cents per pound; cottonseed oil—to jobber, \$11.68 per case of 12 gallons, duty paid, at Iquique; to retailer, \$12.60 per case; to consumer, about 15 per cent. more; Italian and Spanish olive oil—to jobber, \$16.34 for 10 tins of 4 liters each; to retailer, \$18.46 for 10 tins of 4 liters each and \$9.23 for 10 tins of 2 liters each; to consumer, 57 cents per liter; French olive oil—to jobber, \$7 per case of twelve 1-liter bottles; to retailer, \$8.07 per case; to consumer, 86 cents per liter. All these cooking fats and oils are sold direct to the wholesale trade here.

#### The Trade in Ecuador.

Consul General Frederic W. Goding, at Guayaquil, Ecuador, writes as follows:

The only important cooking fat in the trade of Ecuador is hog lard, 98 per cent. of the imports and 85 per cent. of the quantity consumed being from the United States. In 1911 the imports of lard reached 5,020,065 pounds.

More than half of the hog lard consumed in the highlands of Ecuador, with the possible exception of Quito, was of native production, containing impurities that were due to the crude methods of manufacture employed by the Indians. This sells to the consumer for

7 cents per pound less than the imported article, some of which is used in the Guayaquil bakeries.

A small quantity of edible oils is used in cooking by well-to-do Latin families, 446,590 pounds having been imported for all purposes during 1911.

The cost of imported lard, placed in the warehouse, is about \$18.75 per 100 pounds. The wholesale prices vary from \$21.92 to \$22.65 per 100 pounds and the present retail prices range from 22 to 24 cents per pound. The native lard sells for 15 cents.

The sales of imported lard are managed by commission firms who receive daily quotations from the manufacturers.

#### Lard Mostly Used in Peru.

The cooking fats used in Peru, says Consul General William H. Handley, of Callao, include lard, beef tallow, cottonseed oil, olive oil, and a small amount of butter. Lard enjoys fully 85 per cent. of this business, being used by the large bakery establishments, restaurants, and the majority of private families. The poorer classes use a small amount of beef tallow for cooking purposes, as well as the cottonseed oil that is locally manufactured and sells for olive oil. Genuine olive oil, which is imported here mostly from Italy, Spain, and France, is used for cooking only by the Italians and a few Peruvians.

Most of the lard used in Peru is imported from the United States and sells, at retail, for about the same price as the better class of lard that is locally produced, namely, at \$0.18 per pound. The cheaper Peruvian lard sells for \$0.17 per pound. The retail dealers in Peruvian lard generally make a profit of \$1.95 to \$2.92 per quintal of 101.4 pounds. The wholesale importers of lard have to pay \$13.14 to \$14.60 per quintal, and sell for \$14.60 or \$15.57 to the retail dealers, who in turn charge the consumer \$17.52 per quintal.

The retail prices at which other cooking fats are sold in Lima and Callao are: Beef tallow, \$0.095 per pound; cottonseed oil, \$0.368 per quart; olive oil \$0.553 per quart; imported butter, from \$0.535 to \$0.633 per pound; and locally produced butter, \$0.584 to \$0.73 per pound.

All the cooking fats used in Peru are imported direct by both the wholesale and the retail trade.

Imports of lard into Peru in 1913 amounted to \$348,403, as compared with \$306,911 in 1912. In 1913 the United States supplied \$269,727 and Hongkong \$77,470 worth. Only \$26 worth of beef tallow was imported in 1913. Olive oil and other edible oils were imported in 1913 to the value of \$52,093, as compared with \$58,753 in 1912. Most of the olive oil comes from Italy. Butter imports amounted to \$54,154 in 1913, as compared with \$70,053 in 1912. In 1913 Italy supplied \$23,148, Germany, \$19,059, France, \$6,098, and the United Kingdom \$3,316 worth.

The Peruvian customs duty on pure pork lard is \$0.0072 per pound, when it comes in tins, and \$0.0066 per pound, when in barrels: or beef tallow, \$0.0109 per pound; edible oils, other than olive oil, \$0.0662 per pound, which is just three times the duty charged on pure olive oil; butter, \$0.44 per pound. The duty on oleomargarin (\$0.176 per pound) is so high in comparison with the duty on butter as practically to prohibit the importation of the former.

# New York Section

W. E. Clothey, of Morris & Company's glue department at Chicago, was in New York during the week.

General manager J. A. Howard, of the S. & S. Company's New York plant, returned this week from a trip to the West.

Louis Marko, a butcher of No. 145 Lenox avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities \$2,268 and assets \$1,990.

F. J. King, of the Swift provision department at Chicago, continued his inspection of Swift business in this territory during the week.

R. K. Hughes, of the S. & S. offal department at Chicago, and E. D. Jones, of the credit department, were visitors to New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending November 13, 1915, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 11.29 cents per pound.

R. B. Neff, assistant to general manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York district, has returned from an extended trip to the West.

George W. Perkins talked on the subject of municipal wholesale terminal markets at a luncheon at Ebling's Casino in the Bronx on Thursday, under the auspices of the Bronx Board of Trade.

Manager H. O. Edwards, of the Swift plant at Omaha, was in New York this week visiting his brother, general manager George J. Edwards. Mr. Edwards has many friends here, and was warmly welcomed.

Controller Prendergast will be the speaker at a meeting of the Allied Food Merchants' Association at the retail grocers' meeting hall at No. 342 Amsterdam avenue on Wednesday evening, December 8. This meeting should attract wide attendance.

The annual entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Mutual Aid Society will be held at Terrace Garden on Friday evening, December 10. The committee promises that this event will take the lead, as usual, in social affairs in the local trade.

Friends of Charles S. Hall, for many years manager of Swift houses in New York, and now the company's London manager, have been grieved to learn of the recent death of his only child, a boy of three years, which took place at his London home.

James O'Shea, a butcher in Old Washington Market for many years, died on Thursday at his home, 31 West Eighty-eighth street, in his seventy-ninth year. He opened his shop in the market fifty-five years ago, and fifteen years ago retired from active business.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, November

13, 1915: Meat.—Manhattan, 672 lbs.; Brooklyn, 22,270 lbs.; The Bronx, 42 lbs.; Queens, 10 lbs.; total, 22,984 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 1,366 lbs.; The Bronx, 29 lbs.; total, 1,395 lbs. Poultry.—Manhattan, 2,946 lbs.; Brooklyn, 183 lbs.; The Bronx, 59 lbs.; total, 3,188 lbs.

While many of the stand keepers in the Queensboro Bridge Market are very much dissatisfied with business conditions, Albert E. McMulkin is more than satisfied. It will be remembered that he started in business at the opening of the market, handling fine poultry exclusively. His business grew so rapidly that he added a full line of meats of all kinds, acting on the same principle that made his reputation for fine poultry—the best at any price. The result is that his business is now firmly established. As the quality of his goods is always to be depended upon, his poultry trade immediately gave him all their patronage on meats. Mr. McMulkin is an experienced handler of all kinds of fancy poultry, squab and game, and is well known to the trade.

The meat trade on the East Side now stops to admire a handsome bronze tablet fixed on the wall of the old S. & S. building at the corner of First avenue and Forty-fifth street. It was put there on Tuesday of this week by the Daughters of the American Revolution in commemoration of the patriot, Nathan Hale. It seems that it has just been discovered that this was the spot on which Hale was executed by the British during the Revolutionary War as a spy. The ceremonies on Tuesday were under the direction of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., and were elaborate and largely attended. The principal address was made by Vice-President M. J. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, and his patriotic remarks were listened to with great interest. The salesrooms of the building had been handsomely decorated with American flags by Superintendent L. F. Gerber, and the occasion was made quite a festivity.

## MORE COLD STORAGE EGG RULES.

The following additional regulations were issued this week regarding the sale of cold storage eggs in New York State:

Issued by the Commissioner of the State Department of Foods and Markets, in accordance with Chapter 245 of the Laws of 1914, dated November 16, 1915.

Every person, firm or corporation, who does a wholesale or jobbing trade in cold storage eggs, or who offers cold storage eggs for sale, is hereby required to mark all cartons and all cases containing eggs in cartons or otherwise, with the words "cold storage," in a conspicuous place on the outside of the carton and case; and to plainly mark on the face of all invoices and bills, the words "cold storage eggs," in billing or invoicing, for the sale of eggs that have been kept in cold storage or refrigeration; and also to display in a conspicuous place in their place of business, in full view of the public, a card upon which shall be printed "cold storage food sold here," in letters at least two inches in height.

Every person, firm or corporation, who offers for sale at retail, eggs that have been kept in cold storage or refrigeration, are hereby required to display in a conspicuous place in their place of business, in full view of the public, a card upon which shall be printed,

"cold storage eggs sold here," in letters not less than 2 inches in height, and to issue with each sale of cold storage eggs, a bill or invoice, plainly marked, "cold storage eggs." Retailers displaying or holding cold storage eggs, must post a sign in full view of the public, in or near the container, containing the words, "cold storage eggs," and the price plainly marked for which they are sold.

Commissioner Dillon also issued the following bulletin No. 8 on this subject this week:

Since the publication of Bulletin No. 7 on the distribution and sale of cold storage eggs, the State Department of Foods and Markets, has been in consultation with representatives of the Board of Health of the City of New York, and has also held conferences with representatives of the State Department of Health, with a view of co-operation between the three agencies to enforce the cold storage law in the distribution and sale of eggs in the city and throughout the State. The Board of Health of the city has already a force of 87 inspectors well organized to enforce the codes of the Board of Health in the city of New York among wholesale and retail trades. The State Department of Health has five inspectors in the city enforcing the cold storage law of the State. The city and State departments have assured the Department of Foods and Markets that this entire force of inspectors will co-operate with the department in the enforcing of the cold storage law.

Since the publication of Bulletin No. 7 many houses in the trade, wholesale, jobbing and retailing, as well as the trade press, have expressed a desire for the enforcement of the law and commended the determination of the department to enforce the sale of cold storage eggs as such.

The sincerity of this purpose will be tested in the co-operation of these houses with the department.

Violations of the cold storage law cannot be carried out without the exact knowledge of the candlers, packers, salesmen and distributing force of the jobbing houses in the trade. These employees are under the direction of their employers, and while they would not give out voluntarily information contrary to the wishes or instructions of their employers, yet their information is at the disposal of the employers, and if this be made available to the department, the fraudulent sale of cold storage eggs will be impossible. In an investigation of the subject of the distribution of cold storage eggs made by the department, these candlers, packers and salesmen and agents of distribution will be subpoenaed to give testimony under oath as to the disposition of cold storage eggs, and the willingness and frankness of these witnesses to testify will bespeak the co-operation and sincerity of their employers.

Under the authority of the State statute, the department has now issued an order directing that wholesalers and jobbers bill out cold storage eggs to their customers plainly marked on the invoices, "cold storage eggs," and that each and every case or carton containing eggs be plainly marked on the outside "cold storage" as provided by the State statutes and the code of the State Board of Health.

Under the same authority retailers are directed to demand of their supply houses invoices plainly marked "cold storage eggs," and housewives are requested to demand receipts from retailers plainly marked with "cold storage" or "fresh eggs," as the purchase may warrant.

In any case of violation or refusal, or in any case where eggs bought as "fresh" are thought to be "cold storage eggs," report should be promptly made to the New York State Department of Foods and Markets, 204 Franklin street, New York City, with all the details of the transactions.

The present wholesale price of cold storage eggs does not justify a retail price in excess of



30c. per dozen for best quality cold storage eggs. Such eggs are now on sale at various places in the city at this figure, and if the housewife is unable to secure her supplies at this cost, the department will direct her to retailers who will be glad to supply them at this price.

The entire force of the three departments, numbering nearly 100 men and covering the entire city, have been directed to watch particularly from now on for violation of the cold storage law in the sale of eggs in the wholesale, jobbing and retailing trade. Evidences of violation of the law will be gathered and reported, and where this evidence justifies, prosecution will follow. Sufficient warning has now been given to the trade, and where information is received to justify prosecution, this department will go into court and insist on the full penalty of the law in every case in which a conviction has been secured.

JOHN J. DILLON,  
Commissioner.

#### POULTRY PACKERS ARE CAUTIONED.

(Continued from page 18.)

General suggestions are made as follows:

Never handle chickens roughly either before or after killing. Rough handling causes bruises, broken bones, scarred skins and soft places in the flesh. Undue haste on the part of the killers and pickers results in lowered keeping quality and poor appearance of the product.

Piece work which leads to quantity rather than quality makes for lower prices on the market. Those who pay by the piece should remember that they sell by the quality of the piece.

These directions will apply with equal force to turkeys intended for the holiday market.

#### RETAILERS FAVOR STEVENS BILL.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a recent mass meeting of the Conference of Independent Retail Merchants of the Metropolitan District, Inc., held at the Hotel Astor:

Whereas, certain interests opposed to the Stevens Bill are employing ingenious and plausible arguments which are misleading and designed to render the Stevens Bill unpopular with the retail trade; and

Whereas, these arguments are intentionally misleading, and have no foundation in fact, inasmuch as the Stevens Bill expressly provides for a fair and equitable disposal of unsalable merchandise, in that the dealer may sell goods at any price he chooses, provided he has first given the manufacturer an opportunity to take them off his hands, at what they cost, and the measure will not prevent important seasonal reduction in prices; and

Whereas, practically every organization, in any manner identified with retail trade, has gone on record as favoring the Stevens Bill and bringing to bear every influence at their command in an effort to secure favorable action on this measure; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Conference of Independent Retailers of the Metropolitan District, Inc., heartily endorses the Stevens Bill and protests against the unfair methods being employed to defeat it; and be it further

Resolved, that we favor the reintroduction of the bill in the next Congress and pledge our influence and assistance in promoting its final passage. Be it further

Resolved, that we reaffirm our belief in the principle of price standardization, and that we endorse the Stevens Bill as being the only practical form of legislation, now vis-



**C**ONFIDENCE is absolutely necessary to success in business. But the only way to win confidence and hold it is to deserve it.

The Quality of J-M Products wins confidence that results in sales. J-M Service holds confidence by following up the sale and assuring the Full Service of every J-M article.

J-M Cold Storage Insulation.

J-M Hair Felt

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J-M Waterproofing Materials

J-M Mastic Flooring, etc.

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Chicago	Kansas City	New Orleans	Salt Lake City
Cincinnati	Los Angeles	New York	San Francisco
Cleveland	Louisville	Omaha	Seattle
Columbus			Toledo

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ible, which promises the establishment of resale prices, preventing predatory price-cutting, and offering a guaranty of free and honest competition in all lines of trade, and be it further

Resolved, that the secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to each member of the Federal Trade Commission, to every member of the United States Senate, and House of Representatives, to the Governor, and to every member of the State Legislature and to the press.

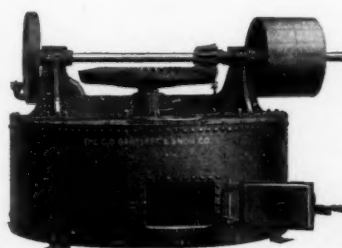
#### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

heavy percentage of underweight light and immature hogs with plenty of pigs of all weights. The trade has declined with regularity and values are 30@50c. lower than last week's close, least loss being shown on the mixed packing kinds selling from \$6.35@6.60. All points of the compass indicate plenty of hogs during the winter months, and if there had been any decent kind of an outcome to the bumper corn crop, January and February would have brought forth matured hogs galore. As it is, early liquidation will take place in many sections, and after a run through the corn fields in an effort to salvage part of the damaged crop, many hogs will undoubtedly be forced to market in a light and immature condition, all of which we think should be taken into consideration in summing up the prospects for the late winter and early spring months. At that time we believe matured hogs will sell to much better advantage than they will during December and January, and while we hardly believe the

bottom of the market has been touched, values have subsided to such a low level that a little more stability to the trade can be expected. Wednesday's quotations were as follows: Good to choice butchers and heavy, \$6.55@6.70, medium and heavy mixed, \$6.45@6.60; good mixed and strong weight light, \$6.25@6.40; light mixed and under weight light, \$5.90@6.15, with healthy pigs \$5.50@5.75.

Sheep and lamb trade suffered a severe jolt from the excessive run of Monday, over 35,000 head landing here that day. When trading began bulk of the good lambs which arrived early went over the scales at \$8.75@8.90, with only one load up to 9c., representing a 30@40c. decline in lamb values as compared with the close of last week. Sheep suffered only a 10c. drop, bulk of the ewes selling at \$5.40@5.50, whereas they brought \$5.50@5.60 on Friday and Saturday. Following Monday's abnormal supplies and declining market, Tuesday opened with very light receipts, fresh arrivals totaling around 11,000 head, which, combined with nearly 14,000 held over from the day before, held the market down to Monday's lowest level. Wednesday's receipts were 16,000 to 17,000, and choice lambs sold around \$8.75, with an \$8.80 top and the bulk of the good ewes at \$5.50. The "hold-overs" from Monday's market consisted almost entirely of the medium-fleshed Western lambs, bulk of which was sold yesterday at \$8@8.50 per cwt., many droves of real good killing lambs going over the scales at \$8.25. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$8.65@8.90; poor to medium, \$8@8.35; culls, \$7@7.50; good to choice light yearlings, \$7.35@7.75; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$6.75@7.25; good to choice wethers, \$6.25@6.40; fat ewes, \$5.40@5.60; poor to medium, \$4.75@5.25; culls, \$3.50@4.50; bucks, \$4.50@4.75.



## Triumph Steam Dryers

Made in three sizes, ranging in price from \$200.00 to \$500.00.

Experience of 30 years.

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.  
Cleveland Ohio 50 Church Street  
N. Y. City

# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.40@ 9.50
Poor to fair native steers.....	5.50@ 7.35
Oxen and stags.....	4.50@ 7.00
Bulls.....	4.25@ 6.25
Cows.....	2.50@ 6.00
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	8.20@10.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.....	10.75@12.00
Live calves, yearlings.....	4.00@ 4.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@ 5.75
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 7.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs.....	9.25@ 9.85
Live lambs, culls.....	6.00@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls.....	3.00@ 3.50
Live sheep, fair to prime.....	4.75@ 5.75

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7.50
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7.25
Pigs.....	@ 7.00
Roughs.....	@ 6.25

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	14½@15
Choice native light.....	14½@15
Native, common to fair.....	12 @13½

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@14
Choice native light.....	@14½
Native, common to fair.....	@13½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@12
Choice Western, light.....	@11
Common to fair Texas.....	@10½
Good to choice heifers.....	@14
Common to fair heifers.....	@11
Choice cows.....	@10
Common to fair cows.....	@ 9½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	8½@ 9½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	17½@18	@19
No. 2 ribs.....	14 @15	@17
No. 3 ribs.....	11 @11½	@14
No. 1 loins.....	17½@18	@20
No. 2 loins.....	14 @15	@18
No. 3 loins.....	11 @11½	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	16½@17	17½@18
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	15 @16	15½@16½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	11 @14	12 @15
No. 1 rounds.....	11½@12	@13½
No. 2 rounds.....	10½@11	@13
No. 3 rounds.....	9½@10	@12½
No. 1 chucks.....	@11½	@12½
No. 2 chucks.....	@10½	@11½
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 9	@11

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@17½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@16
Western calves, choice.....	@15½
Western calves, fair to good.....	@13½
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@10

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10½
Pigs.....	@11½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@16
Lambs, choice.....	@15
Lambs, good.....	@14
Lambs, medium to good.....	@13
Sheep, choice.....	@12
Sheep, medium to good.....	@11
Sheep, culls.....	@10

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@18
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@17
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Smoked picnic, light.....	@14
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@13

Smoked shoulders.....	@13
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@15½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@30
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13½

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@17
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@16
Frozen pork loins.....	@14
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@14
Shoulders, Western.....	@13
Butts, regular.....	@16
Butts, boneless.....	@17
Fresh hams, city.....	@17
Fresh hams, Western.....	@15
Fresh picnic hams.....	@12½

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@150.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 50.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	11 @14c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	10 @11c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55 @60c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	12 @14c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@10c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@10c. a pound
Oxtails.....	9 @10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	7 @ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	25 @35c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@15c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@13c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.20
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.10
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 90
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ 60
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@55
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@65
Hog, middles.....	@12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@28
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@17
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@60
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 7
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4½
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@80

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20	22
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14½	16½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18½	20½
Pepper, red.....	23	26
Allspice.....	5	7
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	5½	7½
Cloves.....	19	22
Ginger.....	15	18
Mace.....	60	64

## SALTPETRE.

Refined.....	35 @38
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## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .28
No. 2 skins.....	@ .26
No. 3 skins.....	@ .18
Branded skins.....	@ .22
Ticky skins.....	@ .22
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .26
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@3.30
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@3.05
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@3.05
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.30
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@3.30
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.40
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.15
Branded kips.....	@2.80
Heavy branded kips.....	@3.80
Ticky kips.....	@2.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	@3.50

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@16
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@15½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@12½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per doz.....	4.75@5.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice.....	15 @15½
Fowls, heavy.....	15 @15½
Roosters.....	11½ @11½
Ducks, L. I. Spring.....	@22
Geese, per lb.....	15 @16

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	31½@32
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	32½@33
Creamery, Firsts.....	27½@30
Process, Extras.....	24½@25
Process, Firsts.....	23½@24

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	43 @44
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	40 @42
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	35 @39
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	28 @34
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	22 @23
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	@21

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@27.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 3.30
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 8 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	3.25 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.50 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime.....	— @ —
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 3.50
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 3.50



